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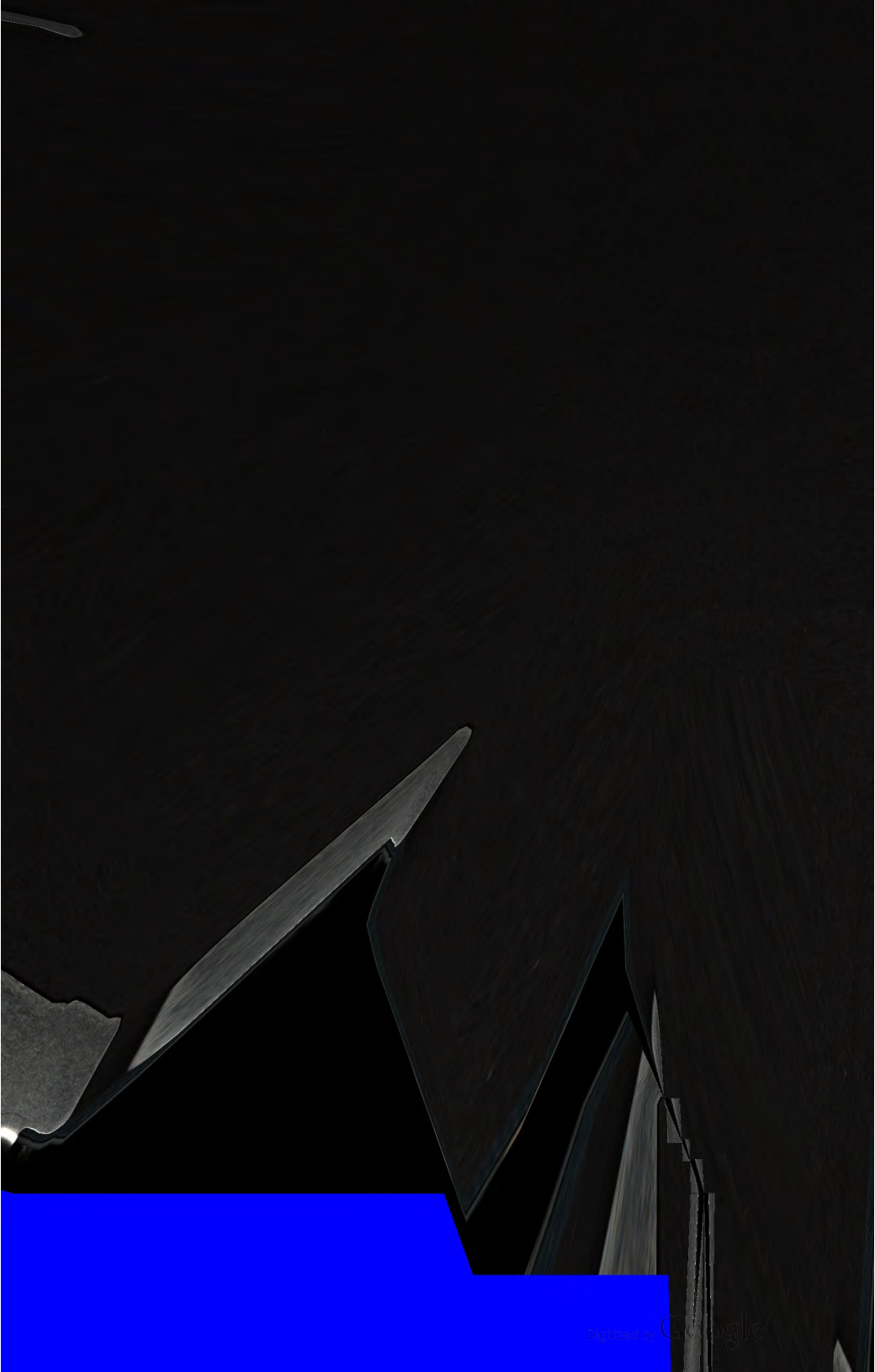
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The King's Royal Rifle Corps chronicle

"Celer et audax" Club, London. Historical Committee



**The King's Royal Rifle Corps Chronicle
for 1904.**



Photo by W. & D. Downey,]

[57 & 61 Ebury Street, S.W.

GENERAL H. R. H. GEORGE F. E. A. PRINCE OF WALES AND
DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.,
COLONEL-IN-CHIEF.

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THE
KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS
CHRONICLE.

1904.

Committee.

COLONEL H. R. MENDS.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR GUY CAMPBELL, BART.

CAPTAIN THE HON. R. M. STUART WORTLEY, D.S.O

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

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P R E F A C E.

THE Committee desire to express their sincere thanks to all who have so kindly helped to make the *Chronicle* a success.

His Royal Highness the Colonel-in-Chief has been graciously pleased to allow his photograph to be inserted in the *Calendar* and *Chronicle*. We hope at some future date to be able to publish another in the uniform of the Regiment.

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The King's Royal Rifle Corps Calendar

1905.

Compiled by MAJOR T. M. RILEY.

B

JANUARY.

Day		Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
Sun	1	1857.—Enfield Rifles issued to 1st Bn. 1878.—Helmets issued to 1st Bn.	
M	2	1877.—1st Bn. landed in England from Halifax.	
Tu	3		
W	4		
Th	5	1827.—Duke of York died. Duke of Cambridge appointed Colonel-in-Chief.	
F	6	1838.—1st Bn. moved from Corfu to Zante. 1900.—Heavy Boer attack on Ladysmith (1st and 2nd Bns.).	
S	7	1879.—Surrender of Kandahar.	
Sun	8	1879.—2nd Bn. entered Kandahar first time (Afghan War).	
M	9	1819.—1st Bn. South Africa to West Indies and thence to England.	
Tu	10	1812.—5th Bn. at commencement of siege Ciudad Rodrigo.	
W	11		
Th	12		
F	13	1895.—2nd Bn. left Gibraltar for Malta. 1900.—9th Bn. to South Africa.	
S	14	1897.—Wreck of the <i>Warren Hastings</i> , with Head Quarters and four Companies of 1st Bn.	
Sun	15	1873.—Martini-Henry Rifles issued to 1st Bn.	
M	16	1809.—2nd Bn. at Corunna under Sir John Moore.	
Tu	17	1809.—2nd Bn. moved from Spain to the Channel Islands. 1901.—2nd Bn. arrived in India.	
W	18		
Th	19	1812.—Assault and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo (5th Bn.).	
F	20	1860.—Eight Victoria Crosses given to 1st Bn. for Indian Mutiny.	
S	21	1900.—Tugela River crossed (3rd Bn.).	
Sun	22	1849.—Capture of Mooltan (Sikh War—1st Bn.).	
M	23		
Tu	24	1900.—Battle of Spion Kop (3rd Bn.).	
W	25		
Th	26		
F	27	1852.—2nd Bn. engaged in destroying Kaffir farms, etc.	
S	28	1854.—Lord Gough appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1881.—Action of Laings Nek (3rd Bn.).	
Sun	29		
M	30	1841.—Brunswick percussion Rifles issued to 1st Bn.	
Tu	31	1865.—Depôt of 2nd Bn. joined Service Companies at Aldershot.	

FEBRUARY.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
W	1	1866.—2nd Bn. moved from England to Ireland.
Th	2	1901.—1st Bn. in action at Roodepoort, South Africa.
F	3	
S	4	
Sun	5	1762.—Capture of Port Royal, Martinique (3rd Bn.). 1900.—Capture of Vaal Kraantz (3rd Bn.).
M	6	1810.—Capture of Guadaloupe (2nd and 4th Bns.).
Tu	7	
W	8	1807.—Capture of Fort Dessaix Martinique. 1881.—Ingogo (3rd Bn.).
Th	9	1818.—6th Bn. disbanded at Portsmouth.
F	10	1895.—3rd Bn. Parkhurst to Shorncliffe.
S	11	1850.—Expedition against Affreedees (1st Bn.).
Sun	12	1797.—4 Companies 3rd Bn. sent from Tobago against Trinidad.
M	13	1762.—3rd Bn. at Capture of Martinique.
Tu	14	1877.—New pattern knapsack issued to 1st Bn.
W	15	
Th	16	1900.—Cingold (3rd Bn.).
F	17	1809.—3rd Bn. at capture of Martinique.
S	18	1900.—Monte Christo (3rd Bn.). 1900.—Paardeberg.
Sun	19	1862.—3rd Bn. moved from India to Burmah. 1879.—3rd Bn. sailed for South Africa. 1901.—4th Bn. Mounted Infantry Company embarked for South Africa.
M	20	1759.—Gold Medal issued to Officers 1st Bn. for service against Indians.
Tu	21	1849.—Battle of Goojerat.
W	22	1849.—1st Bn. started from Thelum to Rawal Pindi and Peshawur (Sikh War).
Th	23	1814.—5th Bn. at Passage of the Adour.
F	24	1862.—2nd Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from China.
S	25	
Sun	26	1852.—Wreck of <i>Birkenhead</i> , 31 Riflemen lost. 1825.—"Albuera," "Pyrenees," "Nive" granted.
M	27	1814.—Battle of Orthes (5th Bn.). 1900.—Battle of Pieter's Hill (3rd Bn.).
Tu	28	1860.—2nd Bn. started for China. 1900.—Relief of Ladysmith (1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns.).

MARCH.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
W	1	1884.—3rd Bn. present at Relief of Tokar.
Th	2	1830.—2nd Bn. arrived from West Indies.
F	3	1869.—Field-Marshal H. R. H. Duke of Cambridge appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1779.—Engagement at Hudson's Ferry.
S	4	
Sun	5	
M	6	1860.—V.C. granted to Lieutenant A. Heathcote and 6 Riflemen for Indian Mutiny.
Tu	7	1866.—1st Bn. moved from Ireland to Malta. 1900.—Royal Rifle Reserve Battalion formed at Portsmouth.
W	8	
Th	9	
F	10	1852.—2nd Bn. formed part of a Force to attack Iron Mountains, South Africa.
S	11	1841.—2nd Bn. moved from Mediterranean to West Indies.
Sun	12	
M	13	1895.—Maxim Gun ('303) issued to 1st Bn. 1884.—3rd Bn. at Tamai.
Tu	14	1811.—Skirmish at Pombal.
W	15	1811.—Action of Casa Nova. 1879.—3rd Bn. arrived at the Cape.
Th	16	1895.—1st Bn. detailed for Chitral Relief Force. 1904.—3rd Bn. moved from Cork to Bermuda.
F	17	1860.—1st Bn. moved from India to England, and was thanked by Governor-General for services. 1904.—Death of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
S	18	1812.—5th Bn. at siege of Badajos. 1901.—4th Bn. Mounted Infantry Company embarked for South Africa.
Sun	19	
M	20	1879.—3rd Bn. arrived at Natal.
Tu	21	1794.—Capture of Martinique.
W	22	1879.—3rd Bn. started on Zulu Campaign. 1903.—3rd Bn. arrived from South Africa.
Th	23	1862.—3rd Bn. arrived at Thayetmyo from India. 1866.—Battalions at home reduced from 12 to 10 Companies.
F	24	1846.—1st Bn. started to Scinde.
S	25	1876.—7th or Depôt Bn. broken up.
Sun	26	
M	27	1891.—1st Bn. started on Hazara Expedition.
Tu	28	1844.—2nd Bn. moved from West Indies to Canada.
W	29	1895.—1st Bn. started on Chitral Relief Expedition. 1904.—Depôt moved from Gosport to Winchester.
Th	30	1828.—1st Bn. embarked at Lisbon for Ireland.
F	31	1855.—3rd Bn. raised in Dublin (4th time).

APRIL.**Day Date****TABLE OF EVENTS**

S	1	1863.—Viscount Melville appointed Colonel Commandant. 1874.—Busbies issued. Ahmed Khel, Kandahar, Afghanistan, and South Africa granted 1881.
Sun	2	1879.—3rd Bn. at Battle of Ginghilovo.
M	3	1879.—Relief of Ekhowe (3rd Bn.). 1895.—Malakand Pass, Chitral (1st Bn.).
Tu	4	1794.—Capture of St. Lucia (3rd Bn.).
W	5	1856.—2nd Bn. detachments in Kaffraria relieved by German Legion.
Th	6	1812.—Storming of Badajoz (5th Bn.).
F	7	1891.—1st Bn. started on Miranzai Expedition.
S	8	1795.—3rd. Bn. moved from Channel Islands to West Indies.
Sun	9	1800.—Clothing Warrant issued allowing green clothing to 5th Bn.
M	10	1814.—Battle of Toulouse.
Tu	11	
W	12	1809.—Capture of the Islands of Les Saintes, Guadeloupe (3rd and 4th Bns.).
Th	13	
F	14	1814.—Repulse of sortie from Bayonne (5th Bn.).
S	15	1811.—Surrender of Olivenza.
Sun	16	1825.—Duke of York's button given to 1st Bn.
M	17	1781.—Skirmish at Hobkirks. 1858.—Action of Bagawallah.
Tu	18	1858.—Capture of Nugeelabad. 1815.—Peninsula granted.
W	19	1880.—Battle of Ahmed Khel (2nd Bn.).
Th	20	
F	21	1858.—Action of Nugena. Relief of Moradabad and Dojura.
S	22	1794.—Capture of Guadeloupe.
Sun	23	1880.—Action at Arzu (Afghan War—2nd Bn.).
M	24	
Tu	25	1860.—2nd Bn. arrived at Hong Kong from Calcutta.
W	26	
Th	27	1760.—Second Battle of Quebec.
F	28	1760.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at Plains of Abraham, Canada.
S	29	1780.—1st Bn. at Capture of Fort St. John, Nicaragua.
Sun	30	1804.—Capture of Surinam.

MAY.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
M	1	1872.—Valise equipment issued to 1st Bn. 1904.—H.R.H. The Prince of Wales appointed Colonel in Chief.
Tu	2	1797.—Attack on Porto Rico. 1896.—Rifle Company Mounted Infantry embarked for South Africa.
W	3	1811.—Combat of Fuentes d'Onor (5th Bn.).
Th	4	
F	5	1811.—Battle of Fuentes d'Onor (5th Bn.).
S	6	1758.—16 Rifled Fusils issued to 1st Bn. 1858.—Capture of Bareilly (1st Bn.).
Sun	7	1864.—2nd Bn. received Whitworth hexagonal-bore Rifles in place of 5-groove Rifles.
M	8	1845.—Companies distinguished by letters instead of numbers.
Tu	9	
W	10	1811.—Repulse of sortie at Badajos. 1857.—Outbreak of Indian Mutiny at Meerut (1st Bn.).
Th	11	1858.—Relief of Shahjehanpore.
F	12	1809.—Passage of the Douro and Capture of Oporto (5th Bn.).
S	13	1850.—New pattern cap pockets issued to 1st Bn.
Sun	14	
M	15	1858.—Head Quarters of 2nd Bn. landed at Calcutta from South Africa.
Tu	16	1811.—Battle of Albuhera. 1760.—1st and 3rd Bns. at Quebec.
W	17	1847.—2nd Bn. moved from Nova Scotia to England.
Th	18	1760.—The French forced to raise the Siege of Quebec. 1763.—3rd and 4th Bns. disbanded.
F	19	1812.—Action of Almaraz.
S	20	1870.—Red River Expedition started (1st Bn.).
Sun	21	1844.—2nd Bn. Dépôt disembarked at Glasgow.
M	22	1844.—2nd Bn. Dépôt arrived at Stirling from Ireland.
Tu	23	
W	24	1858.—Capture of Forts Bunnai and Mehundee (1st Bn.).
Th	25	1846.—2nd Bn. Dépôt embarked at Leith for Chatham.
F	26	
S	27	1863.—2nd Bn. moved from Portsmouth to Aldershot.
Sun	28	1864.—Whitworth Rifles issued to 1st and 2nd Bns.
M	29	
Tu	30	1857.—Action of the Hindun (1st Bn.).
W	31	1858.—Capture of Shahabad (1st Bn.).

JUNE.

Day Date		TABLE OF EVENTS
Th	1	1835.—Service and Depôt Companies 2nd Bn. separated.
F	2	1758.—2nd and 3rd. Bns. arrived before Louisburg.
S	3	
Sun	4	1841.—2nd Bn. arrived at Jamaica from Ionian Islands.
M	5	1759.—2nd and 3rd Bns. started for Quebec under Wolfe.
Tu	6	1864.—1st Bn. moved from England to Ireland.
W	7	1857.—Battle of Badlee Ki Serai and Capture of Heights before Delhi (1st Bn.).
Th	8	
F	9	1840.—1st Bn. arrived in England from Corfu
S	10	1796.—Defeat of Caribs at Vigic in the Island of Grenada.
Sun	11	
M	12	
Tu	13	1893.—Indian Medal and Clasp Hazara issued to 1st Bn.
W	14	1760.—Grenadiers 2nd and 3rd Bns. started for Montreal.
Th	15	1808.—5th Bn. started for Portugal.
F	16	
S	17	
Sun	18	1812.—5th Bn. at Siege of Forts St. Cayetano, St. Vincent, La Murcede, and Salamanca (Peninsula).
M	19	1829.—New pattern knapsack issued.
Tu	20	1757.—Expedition under Colonel Boquet to borders of South Carolina. 1798.—Engagement at Goff's Bridge. Rifles first used in action by 5th Bn.
W	21	1813.—Battle of Vittoria (5th Bn.).
Th	22	1869.—4th Bn. moved from New Brunswick to England.
F	23	
S	24	1817.—7th Bn. disbanded.
Sun	25	1824.—Regiment made a British Corps and title changed to "Duke of York's Own."
M	26	1861.—4th Bn. moved from Ireland to Canada. 1904.—4th Bn. arrived at Gosport from South Africa.
Tu	27	1763.—4th Bn. disbanded.
W	28	
Th	29	1860.—2nd Bn. landed in China.
F	30	

JULY.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
S	1	1881.—Title of Corps changed from 60th Rifles to King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Sun	2	
M	3	
Tu	4	
W	5	1759.—Repulse of the French at Oswego (4th Bn.).
Th	6	
F	7	1873.—Glengarry caps issued to 1st Bn.
S	8	1850.—H. R. H. Duke of Cambridge, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
Sun	9	1887.—1st and 2nd Bns. present at Jubilee Review at Aldershot.
M	10	1858.—2nd Bn. arrived at Dinapore for service against mutineers.
Tu	11	1845.—1st Bn. moved from Ireland to India.
W	12	1799.—6th and 7th Bns. raised.
Th	13	
F	14	1836.—1st Bn. moved from Malta to Corfu.
S	15	1851.—2nd Bn. moved from Ireland to Kaffraria. 1824.—2nd Bn. became Rifles.
Sun	16	1874.—4th Bn. moved from Portland to Devonport. 1896.—2nd Bn. from Malta to South Africa.
M	17	1882.—3rd Bn. disembarked at Alexandria from Malta.
Tu	18	1812.—Skirmish at Castragon.
W	19	1817.—2nd Bn. moved from West Indies to Nova Scotia.
Th	20	1896.—Rifle Company Mounted Infantry engaged in action with Matabele.
F	21	1759.—1st Bn. formed part of Force for invasion of Canada.
S	22	1812.—Battle of Salamanca (5th Bn.).
Sun	23	
M	24	
Tu	25	1759.—Capture of Fort Niagara. 1813.—Battle of the Pyrenees. 1818.—5th Rifle Bn. disbanded.
W	26	1758.—Capture of Louisburg. 1800.—1st clothing warrant issued for dress of Regiment.
Th	27	1758.—Capture of Fort Frontenac. 1857.—4th Bn. raised at Winchester, "4th time."
F	28	1809.—Battle of Talavera (5th Bn.).
S	29	1809.—Battle of Pyrenees (5th Bn.).
Sun	30	
M	31	1759.—Motto of <i>Celer et Audax</i> given by Wolfe to the Regiment at attack of Montmorenci.

AUGUST.

Day		Date		TABLE OF EVENTS
Tu	1	1856.—	Double-breasted tunic issued.	
W	2	1860.—	Capture of Peh-Tang (2nd Bn.).	
Th	3	1860.—	2nd Bn. formed part of Force at Peh-Tang, China.	
F	4			
S	5	1857.—	3rd Bn. moved from Ireland to India.	
Sun	6			
M	7	1758.—	Part of 2nd and 3rd Bns. started for Prince Edward's Island.	
Tu	8	1857.—	3rd Bn. embarked for Madras. 1900.—1st Bn. in action, Amersfoot, South Africa.	
W	9	1880.—	2nd Bn. started on march from Cabul to Kandahar under Roberts.	
Th	10			
F	11	1879.—	3rd Bn. arrived at Ulundi. Zulu War.	
S	12			
Sun	13	1762.—	Capture of Havannah. 1901.—Battle near Lydenburg, South Africa (1st Bn.).	
M	14	1860.—	Capture of Fort Tanguu (2nd Bn. present).	
Tu	15	1850.—	H. R. H. Prince Albert appointed Colonel-in-Chief.	
W	16	1808.—	Action of Lorinda (5th Bn.).	
Th	17	1808.—	Battle of Roleia (5th Bn.).	
F	18			
S	19	1856.—	Enfield-Pritchett Rifles issued to 2nd Bn.	
Sun	20	1799.—	Part of 5th Bn. at Surinam.	
M	21	1808.—	Battle of Vimiera (5th Bn.). 1860.—Capture of Taku Forts (2nd Bn.).	
Tu	22			
W	23	1797.—	H. R. H. Duke of York appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1799.—Reduction of Surinam.	
Th	24	1814.—	2 Companies 7th Bn. started for Penobscot River, Maine. 1900.—1st Bn. in action, Geluk, South Africa.	
F	25	1760.—	Capture of Fort Isle Royale. 1775.—3rd and 4th Bns. raised.	
S	26			
Sun	27			
M	28	1879.—	Capture of Ketchwayo.	
Tu	29			
W	30			
Th	31	1880.—	Termination of march from Cabul to Kandahar.	

SEPTEMBER.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
F	1	1880.—Battle of Kandahar (2nd Bn.). 1813.—7th Rifle Bn. raised in Guernsey.
S	2	1870.—4th Bn. moved from Colchester to Aldershot. 1900.—Mounted Infantry Company in action (1st Bn.).
Sun	3	1884.—3rd Bn. arrived at Mount Troodos, Cyprus.
M	4	
Tu	5	1867.—1st Bn. moved from Mediterranean to Canada.
W	6	1760.—1st and 4th Bns. at siege of Montreal.
Th	7	
F	8	1760.—Capture of Montreal (2nd and 3rd Bns.).
S	9	1882.—Action at Kassassin (3rd Bn.).
Sun	10	
M	11	1863.—"Delhi" granted. 1855.—2nd Bn. supplied with Pritchett rifles.
Tu	12	
W	13	1759.—Battle of Quebec (2nd and 3rd Bns.). 1860.—Capture of Peking (2nd Bn.). 1882.—Battle of Tel-el-Kebir (3rd Bn.).
Th	14	1867.—2nd Bn. moved from Ireland to India.
F	15	
S	16	1759.—Grenadiers of 2nd, 3rd and 4th Bns. at Capture of Savannah.
Sun	17	1759.—Capture of Quebec (2nd and 3rd Bns.). 1901.—Action at Blood River Poort, South Africa (Mounted Infantry Company 4th Bn.).
M	18	1899.—2nd Bn. embarked at Calcutta for S. Africa.
Tu	19	1812.—Capture of Fort St. Michael near Burgos (5th Bn.).
W	20	1857.—Assault and Capture of Delhi (1st Bn.).
Th	21	
F	22	1787.—3rd and 4th Bns. raised at Chatham. 1902.—1st Bn. embarked for Malta.
S	23	1852.—General Viscount Beresford, G.C.B., appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
Sun	24	1858.—Wing of 2nd Bn. moved from Kaffraria to India.
M	25	1811.—Combat at El Bodon (5th Bn.).
Tu	26	1892.—1st Bn. started on Isazai Expedition.
W	27	1810.—Battle of Busaco (5th Bn.). 1812.—Skirmish at Aldea de Pontac (5th Bn.).
Th	28	
F	29	1821.—Peninsular honors granted.
S	30	1758.—General, afterwards Lord, Amherst, K.B., appointed Colonel-in-Chief.

OCTOBER.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
Sun	1	1873.—Busbies and Glengarries issued to 4th Bn.
M	2	1790.—Battle of Bergen.
Tu	3	1879.—3rd Bn. returned to Natal from Zulu War.
W	4	
Th	5	1860.—New pattern chako issued to 1st Bn.
F	6	1803.—1st Bn. moved from South America to Nova Scotia.
S	7	1813.—Passage of the Bidassoa (5th Bn.).
Sun	8	1858.—Action of Bark-ka-Gong (1st Bn.).
M	9	1779.—Repulse of the French attack on Savannah.
Tu	10	1783.—3rd and 4th Bns. disbanded at Halifax, N. S.
W	11	1870.—2nd Bn. started on Maori Expedition.
Th	12	1870.—1st Bn. returned from Red River Expedition.
F	13	1824.—Steel scabbards sanctioned for Officers.
S	14	1794.—2 Companies 4th Bn. at siege of Fort Matilda, Guadaloupe.
Sun	15	1824.—Motto, " <i>Celer et Audax</i> ," resumed.
M	16	1852.—One Company 2nd Bn. while escorting convoy attacked by Kaffirs.
Tu	17	1834.—1st Bn. moved from Gibraltar to Malta. 1902.—1st Bn. arrived at Malta.
W	18	1858.—1st Bn. started on Oude Campaign.
Th	19	1858.—Action of Pusgaon.
F	20	1874.—Martini-Henry Rifles issued to 3rd and 4th Bns. 1899.—Battle of Talana Hill (1st Bn.).
S	21	1812.—Capture of Burgos (Peninsula)—5th Bn.
Sun	22	1835.—2nd Bn. moved from Ireland to Mediterranean.
M	23	1837.—2nd Bn. ordered from Gibraltar to Corfu.
Tu	24	
W	25	1858.—Action of Rissoolpore.
Th	26	
F	27	1759.—Brigade-General The Hon. J. Murray appointed Governor of Quebec.
S	28	1811.—Action of Arroyo del Molinos (5th Bn.).
Sun	29	1851.—3 Companies 2nd Bn. started for Kaffir War.
M	30	1867.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Calcutta from England. 1899.—Battle of Lombard's Kop (1st and 2nd Bns.).
Tu	31	Battle of Brakenlaagte (25th M. I.).

NOVEMBER.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
W	1	1892.—Lee-Metford Rifle issued to 1st Bn.
Th	2	1842.—Sir W. G. Davey appointed Colonel-Commandant.
F	3	1761.—Act of Parliament passed naturalizing foreign subjects to serve in the Regiment.
S	4	
Sun	5	1899.—3rd Bn. embarked for South Africa.
M	6	
Tu	7	1859.—Capture of Fort Mittowlee (1st Bn.).
W	8	
Th	9	1860.—Pekin evacuated by British Troops.
F	10	1813.—Battle of Nivelle. 1812.—Skirmish at Alba de Formes.
S	11	1871.—1st Bn. moved from Quebec to Halifax.
Sun	12	
M	13	1813.—Battle of St. Jean-de-Luz. 1755.—Act of Parliament 29th, Geo. II, Cap. 5, authorizing the raising of Regiment.
Tu	14	1813.—8th Rifle Bn. raised at Lisbon.
W	15	
Th	16	
F	17	1865.—3rd Bn. moved from Burmah to India.
S	18	
Sun	19	
M	20	1809.—2nd Bn. moved from Channel Islands to West Indies.
Tu	21	
W	22	
Th	23	
F	24	1880.—2nd Bn. returned from Afghan War.
S	25	1758.—Capture of Fort du Quesne (Pittsburg).
Sun	26	1858.—Action of Dumoriagunge (1st Bn.).
M	27	1778.—Part of 4th Bn. started on Expedition to Georgia.
Tu	28	1801.—6th Bn. moved from England to West Indies.
W	29	1871.—3rd Bn. moved from India to Aden.
Th	30	1806.—3rd Bn. moved from Portsmouth to Channel Islands.

DECEMBER.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
F	1	1858.—Action of Mehundee and Biswah (1st Bn.).
S	2	1861.—China Medals issued to 2nd Bn.
Sun	3	1849.—1st Bn. started on Euzuffzie Expedition.
M	4	1851.—Passage of the Great Kei (2nd Bn.).
Tu	5	1892.—4th Bn. arrived in England from Burmah.
W	6	1813.—8th, 9th, and 10th Bns. authorized.
Th	7	1871.—3rd Bn. embarked for Aden from India.
F	8	1891.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Gibraltar from Dublin.
S	9	to 13th. 1813.—Battle of Nive (5th Bn.).
Sun	10	1896.—1st Bn. to Cape and Mauritius from India.
M	11	1849.—Capture of Luggoo.
Tu	12	
W	13	1891.—3rd Bn. arrived in England from Gibraltar.
Th	14	1849.—Capture of Pallee Zoomundie and Thear Khana. (1st Bn.)
F	15	1835.—Half 2nd Bn. embarked for Gibraltar from Cork. 1899.— Battle of Colenso.
S	16	
Sun	17	
M	18	1858.—Short Enfield Rifles issued to 3rd Bn.
Tu	19	1894.—Winchester Barracks, including Quarters of Depôt, destroyed by fire.
W	20	1852.—Punjab, Mooltan, and Goojerat granted.
Th	21	1807.—Capture of the Danish Isles.
F	22	1894.—Depôt moved from Winchester to Portsdown Forts.
S	23	1858.—Action of Toolespore (1st Bn.).
Sun	24	1880.—1st Bn. moved from Aldershot to Ireland.
M	25	1755.—Regiment raised. Earl of Loudoun appointed first Colonel-in-Chief.
Tu	26	
W	27	1757.—Major-General Abercrombie appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
Th	28	1841.—Part of 2nd Bn. employed in quelling riots, Jamaica.
F	29	1829.—2nd Bn. moved from West Indies to Isle of Wight.
S	30	
Sun	31	1797.—5th Bn. raised at Cowes, Isle of Wight, clothed in green, and armed with Rifles.

LIST OF OFFICERS, 1904.

RIFLE DEPOT—WINCHESTER.

"Celer et Audax."

"Louisburg," "Quebec, 1759," "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Martinique," "Talavera,"
 "Busaco," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Albuhera," "Cuidad Rodrigo," "Badajoz,"
 "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse,"
 "Peninsula," "Punjab," "Mooltan," "Goojerat," "Delhi," "Taku Forts,"
 "Pekin," "South Africa, 1852-3, 1879," "Ahmed Khel," "Kandahar, 1880,"
 "Afghanistan, 1878-80," "Egypt, 1882, 1884," "Tel-el-Kebir," "Chitral."

Uniform--Green.

Facings—Scarlet.

1st Battalion (60th Foot)	-	-	-	<i>Malta.</i>
2nd " (" ")	-	-	-	<i>Gharial, for Sialkot, Punjab.</i>
3rd " (" ")	-	-	-	<i>Bermuda.</i>
4th " (" ")	-	-	-	<i>Gosport.</i>

Colonel-in-Chief - - General H.R.H. George F. E. A., Prince of
Wales and Duke of Cornwall and York,
K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.V.O.,
I.S.O., Col.-in-Chief R. Fus. R.W. Fus.,
R. Mar. and Cam'n Highrs. - - - 1 May 1904

Colonels Commandant-	W. C. Buller, Gen., <i>Rt. Hon. Sir R. H., G.C.B.</i> ,		
	G. C. M. G. [R], 1st Batt.	13 July	1895
	Grenfell, General F. W., <i>Lord, G. C. B.</i> ,		
	G. C. M. G. [R], s., 2nd Batt.	7 Aug.	1898
	Williams, Maj.-Gen. (<i>Hon. Lt.-Gen.</i>) H. F.,	29 July	1903
	3rd Batt.	6 Oct.	1901
	Hinxman, Maj.-Gen. R. W., 4th Batt.	29 July	1903

Officer Commanding Rifle Depot - Herbert, Col. E. W., *C.B.* 25 May 1904
col. 15 Oct. 1902

Adjutant, Rifle Depot - - Armytage, Capt. G. A., K.R.R.C. 16 May 1903

<i>Quarter-Master, Rifle Depôt</i>	-	-	Riley, T. M.	-	-	8 Feb. 1888
						27 Sept. 1882
			<i>hon. major</i>			1 Jan. 1903

**1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th
Battalions.**

Lieutenant-Colonels (4).

4	Fortescue, F. A., <i>p.s.c.</i>	15 Oct.	1902
2	Kays, W. S.	... 21 Oct.	1903
		29 Nov.	1900

3 McGrigor, C. R. R.,
C.B., p.s.c. ... 25 Jan. 1904
29 Nov. 1900

1 Markham, C. J. ... 18 Mar. 1904

Majors (4).

(2nd in command).

I Prendergast, G. N. ... 12 Sept. 1903
29 Dec. 1898

3 Nugent, O. S. W., *D.S.O.*,
p.s.c. ... 21 Oct. 1903
 21 Oct. 1899

Majors—(continued).

4	Henniker, F. B. M.	...	25 Jan.	1904
			7 Jan.	1900
2	Blewitt, A.	...	18 Mar.	1904
			17 Mar.	1900
			16 Nov.	1898

Majors (12).

1	Pakenham, H. F.	...	18 Mar.	1900
	Clark, C. A. G.	...	14 Aug.	1901
2	Oxley, R. S., <i>p.s.c.</i>	...	26 Oct.	1901
		...	29 Nov.	1900
e.a.	Watson, J. K., <i>C.M.G.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i>	...	15 Oct.	1902
		...	6 Nov.	1898
1	Jervis, <i>Hon.</i> St. L. H., <i>D.S.O.</i>	...	21 Feb.	1903
2	Chaplin, C. S.	...	13 May	1903
2	Douglas-Pennant, F.	...	1 June	1903
3	Hare, S. W.	...	21 Oct.	1903

Majors—(continued).

- 4 Brownlow, *Hon.* J. R. 25 Jan. 1904.
 s. 3 Montagu-Stuart-Wortley,
Hon. A. R., *D.S.O.*,
p.s.c. ... 4 May 1904
 v. 3 Northey, E. ... 3 Aug. 1904
 s. Gosling, C. ... 14 Sept. 1904
 m. Robertson-Eustace, C. L. E.,
D.S.O. ... 12 Oct. 1904

Captains (25).

- s. Warre, H. C., *D.S.O.* 23 Jan. 1895
 d. 3 Hope, J. A. ... 21 Aug. 1897
 s. Pearce-Serocold, E.,
p.s.c. ... 11 Dec. 1897
 3 Briscoe, H. A. W. ... 31 Dec. 1897
bt. maj. 29 Nov. 1900
 s.c. Sackville-West, C. J. 27 Jan. 1898
bt. maj. 29 Nov. 1900
 1 Wilson, C. W., *D.S.O.*,
p.s.c. ... 27 Jan. 1898
 4 Byron, R., *D.S.O.* ... 27 Jan. 1898
 s.c. Philips, L. F. ... 18 May 1898
bt. maj. 22 Aug. 1902
 s. Blore, H. R. ... 14 Sept. 1898
bt. maj. 28 Nov. 1900
 4 Shakerley, G. C.,
D.S.O. ... 29 Dec. 1898
 d. 1 Cumberland, L. B. ... 29 Dec. 1898
 s. St. Aubyn, G. S. ... 8 Mar. 1899
bt. maj. 29 Nov. 1900
 m. Allgood, W. H. L. ... 8 Mar. 1899
 d. 2 Barnett, W. ... 17 May 1899
 v. Manners, Lord R. W. O.,
D.S.O. ... 17 May 1899
 v. Long, W. J. ... 21 Oct. 1899
 3 Scratchley, V. H. S.,
D.S.O. ... 22 Oct. 1899
 s.c. 3 Hordern, G. V., *adjt.* 4 Dec. 1899
bt. maj. 29 Nov. 1900
 v. Herbert Stepany, C. C. 7 Jan. 1900
 4 Green, H. C. R. ... 7 Jan. 1900
 d. 4 Wyndham, W. F. G. 25 Feb. 1903
 23 Feb. 1900
 4 Porter, M. L. ... 17 Mar. 1900
 2 Ward, E. F., *adjt.* ... 24 May 1900
 2 Crum, F. M. ... 1 Jan. 1901
bt. maj. 22 Aug. 1902
 v. Balfour, C. E., *D.S.O.* 13 Jan. 1901
 c.o. Master, R. C. ... 13 Jan. 1901
bt. maj. 14 Jan. 1901
 1 Mott, S. F. ... 13 Jan. 1901
bt. maj. 22 Aug. 1902
 v. Jelf, R. G. ... 13 Jan. 1901
 3 Rennie, G. A. P., *D.S.O.*
 25 Feb. 1901

Captains—(continued).

- 2 Widdrington, B. F. ... 10 Mar. 1901
 s.c. Blundell-Hollinshead-
 Blundell, D. H., *M.V.O.*
 19 Mar. 1901
Armytage, G. A., adjt.
Depôt ... 26 June 1901
 2 Hankey, G. F. B. ... 26 June 1901
 m. Lynes, W. P. ... 3 July 1901
 m. Paine, A. I., *D.S.O.* 20 July 1901
 3 Foljambe, H. F. F. B. 20 July 1901
 3 Johnstone, R. ... 18 Sept. 1901
 1 Pratt, M., *D.S.O.* ... 24 Sept. 1901
 v. Majendie, B. J., ... 9 Oct. 1901
 4 Bircham, H. F. W. ... 25 Oct. 1901
 1 Davidson, J. H., *D.S.O.*,
adjt. ... 25 Oct. 1901
 p.b. 1 Kay, W. A. I. ... 11 Dec. 1901
 2 Cathcart, A. E. ... 7 Jan. 1902
 4 Wake, H., *D.S.O.*, *adjt.* 7 Jan. 1902
 1 Johnson, H. C., *D.S.O.* 7 Jan. 1902
 4 Seymour, C. H. N. ... 7 Jan. 1902
 1 W.C. Price-Davies, L. A. E.,
D.S.O. ... 7 Jan. 1902
 s.c. Sims, R. F. M., *D.S.O.* 7 Jan. 1902
 2 Priaux, G. K. ... 22 Jan. 1902
 v. Legard, D. A. ... 14 June 1902
 2 Makins, G. ... 2 Jan. 1904
 3 White, H. H. R. ... 1 Apr. 1904
 4 Kennedy, H. B. P. L. 4 Aug. 1904

Lieutenants (39).

- 1 Martin, G. H. ... 7 Jan. 1900
 f.o. Stirling, R. G. ... 7 Jan. 1900
 3 Acland Troyte, G. J. 25 Jan. 1900
 3 Leith, A. R. ... 23 Feb. 1900
 1 Hawley, C. F. ... 23 Feb. 1900
 1 Crichton, R. E. ... 13 Mar. 1900
 1 Dalby, T. G. ... 17 Mar. 1900
 2 Willan, F. G. ... 28 Mar. 1900
 2 Culme-Seymour, G. ... 14 Nov. 1900
 3 MacLachlan, A. F. C.,
D.S.O. ... 14 Nov. 1900
 1 Dalrymple, R. F. ... 14 Nov. 1900
 d. 3 Hodgson, A. T. ... 14 Nov. 1900
 1 Parker-Jervis, W. S. W. 1 Jan. 1901
 c.o. Bradford, E. A. ... 13 Jan. 1901
 4 Howard, C. A. ... 19 Jan. 1901
 9 May 1900
 4 Barnett, G. A. ... 5 Feb. 1901
 d. 2 Harker, T. H. ... 19 Feb. 1901
 3 Kelly, G. C. ... 19 Feb. 1901
 2 Curling, B. J. ... 19 Feb. 1901

Lieutenants—(continued).

1	Seymour, B.	... 25 Feb. 1901
2	Heseltine, J. E. N.	... 10 Mar. 1901
1	Seymour, R. H.	... 18 Mar. 1901
3	Rose, I. S. C.	... 18 Mar. 1901
3	Yeats Brown, F. V.	... 19 Mar. 1901
d. 4	Lee, G. T.	... 15 Apr. 1901
1	Pardoe, F. L.	... 15 Apr. 1901
2	Abadie, R. N.	... 15 Apr. 1901
2	Vernon, H. A.	... 9 May 1901
4	Edwards, F. W. L.	... 10 June 1901
d. 4	Poë, C. V. L.	... 24 June 1901
4	Watson, H. W. M.	... 26 June 1901
1	Eyre, C. D.	... 3 July 1901
3	Blewitt, G. T.	... 20 July 1901
3	Temple, R. D.	... 24 Sept. 1901
4	Wynne Finch, G.	... 9 Oct. 1901
1	Mellor, J. G. G.	... 20 Dec. 1901
2	Denison, E. B.	... 20 Dec. 1901
2	Thornhill, H. T.	... 7 Jan. 1902
2	Beaumont, G. A. H.	23 Apr. 1904
2	Cookson, G.	... 8 Aug. 1904
4	Wingfield, C. J. T. R.	16 Nov. 1904

2nd Lieutenants (28).

1	Bonham-Carter, A. E.	20 Mar. 1901
		8 Jan. 1901
4	Soames, A. A.	23 Mar. 1901
		8 Jan. 1901
2	Grenfell, F. O.	... 4 May 1901
4	Hunter, A. J.	... 4 May 1901
c.o.	Barber, W. D.	... 4 May 1901
4	St. Aubyn, E. G.	... 4 May 1901
2	Clements, M. L. S.	... 4 May 1901
4	Mure, G. A. S.	... 4 May 1901
4	Porter, H. C. M.	... 8 May 1901
4	Aylmer, L.	... 8 May 1901
3	Deedes, W. H.	... 14 Sept. 1901
3	Gosling, H. M.	... 19 Oct. 1901
1	Evans, A. P.	... 4 Dec. 1901
3	Atkinson, G. M.	... 18 Jan. 1902
2	Davis, W. J.	... 18 Jan. 1902

2nd Lieutenants—(continued).

3	Borton, A. D.	... 18 Jan. 1902
3	Wormald, J.	... 29 Jan. 1902
1	Deedes, H. W.	... 30 Apr. 1902
2	Willan, R. H.	... 7 May 1902
2	Bond, R. H.	... 7 May 1902
2	Herbert-Stepney, G. S.	7 May 1902
1	Hope, J. F. R.	... 22 Oct. 1902
3	Oppenheim, A. C.	... 22 Oct. 1902
1	Grice, T. G.	... 22 Oct. 1902
3	Flower, H. J.	... 22 Oct. 1902
4	Clinton, W. L.	... 22 Oct. 1902
4	Ponsonby, H. C.	... 22 Oct. 1902
4	Mellor, J. S.	... 19 Nov. 1902
3	Brooke, F. H.	... 11 Mar. 1903
2	Blake, M. F.	... 10 Oct. 1903
(4)	Pearse, J. F. B.	... 7 May 1904
1	Hargreaves, J. G.	... 14 May 1904
2	Howard-Bury, C. K.	18 May 1904
(4)	Parish, F. W.	... 3 Aug. 1904

Adjutants.

2	Ward, E. F., <i>capt.</i>	... 16 Nov. 1901
1	Davidson, J. H., <i>D. S. O.</i>	
	<i>capt.</i>	... 3 Sept. 1902
4	Wake, H., <i>D. S. O.</i>	
	<i>capt.</i>	... 27 June 1903
3	Harris, <i>Hon. A. F. W.</i>	10 Dec. 1904

Quarter-Masters.

m.	Holmes, W.,	... 14 Apr. 1886
	<i>hon. maj.</i>	1 Jan. 1903
2	Dwane, J. W.	... 15 Feb. 1888
	<i>hon. maj.</i>	29 Nov. 1900
m.	O'Shea, T.	... 10 Jan. 1894
	<i>hon. capt.</i>	10 Jan. 1904
3	Harrington, W. C., <i>hon. lt.</i>	
		26 Nov. 1898
		1 Feb. 1898
1	McNally, T. C., <i>hon. lt.</i>	22 Mar. 1899
m.	Wilkins, W. J., <i>hon. lt.</i>	
		7 Feb. 1900
4	Judge, W., <i>hon. lt.</i>	... 11 Feb. 1903

LIST OF OFFICERS, 1804.

SIX BATTALIONS.

WEST INDIES—NORTH AMERICA—SOUTH AMERICA.

<i>Rank and Name</i>	<i>Rank in Regt.</i>	<i>Rank and Name</i>	<i>Rank in Regt.</i>
<i>Col.-in-Chief—</i>		<i>Majors—</i>	
H. R. H. Fred., Duke of York, K.G. ...	23 Aug. 1797	L. Mosheim ..	30 Dec. 1797
<i>Rank in Army</i> , Field-Mar. ...	10 Feb. 1795	<i>Rank in Army</i> , Lt.-Col. ...	29 Apr. 1802
<i>Cols.-Commandant—</i>		Edward Codd ...	25 Dec. 1800
William Rowley ...	3 Oct. 1787	Edward Drummond ...	11 June 1801
<i>Rank in Army</i> , Gen. ...	1 Jan. 1798	Thomas Austin ...	3 July 1801
Thomas Carleton ...	6 Aug. 1794	George Mackie ...	8 Mar. 1802
<i>Rank in Army</i> , Gen. ...	25 Sept. 1803	John Pringle Dalrymple ...	13 Mar. 1802
Peter Hunter ...	2 Aug. 1796	Thomas Clark ...	24 June 1802
<i>Rank in Army</i> , Lt.-Gen. ...	29 Apr. 1802	James Lomax ...	20 Apr. 1803
William Gardiner ...	11 Mar. 1799	James Wheeler Unwin ...	21 Apr. 1803
<i>Rank in Army</i> , Lt.-Gen. ...	26 Jan. 1799	<i>Rank in Army</i> , Lt.-Col. ...	29 Apr. 1802
Robert Brownrigg ...	25 July 1799	James Bathurst ...	1 Oct. 1803
<i>Rank in Army</i> , Maj.-Gen. ...	29 Apr. 1802	Robert Campbell ...	24 Nov. 1803
Tho. Slaughter Stanwix ...	9 May 1800	<i>Rank in Army</i> , Lt.-Col. ...	1 Jan. 1800
<i>Rank in Army</i> , Lt.-Gen. ...	26 June 1799	<i>Captains—</i>	
<i>Lieut.-Colonels—</i>		John Robertson ...	10 Sept. 1795
James Adolph. Harris ...	16 June 1788	George Fourneret ...	16 Dec. 1795
<i>Rank in Army</i> , Maj.-Gen. ...	1 Jan. 1798	Thomas McKee ...	20 Feb. 1796
George Prevost ...	6 Aug. 1794	Colin Campbell ...	8 June 1796
<i>Rank in Army</i> , Col. ...	1 Jan. 1798	<i>Rank in Army</i> , Major. ...	25 Sept. 1803
Duncan Mackintosh ...	1 Sept. 1795	James Grant ...	25 Apr. 1797
<i>Rank in Army</i> , Col. ...	25 Sept. 1803	John Galiffe ...	30 Dec. 1797
George William Ramsay ...	30 Dec. 1797	<i>Rank in Army</i> , Major. ...	31 Oct. 1796
<i>Rank in Army</i> , Col. ...	25 Sept. 1803	Benedict Simon ...	30 Dec. 1797
Fr. Baron de Rottenburg ...	30 Dec. 1797	Ferdinand Crust ...	30 Dec. 1797
<i>Rank in Army</i> , ...	25 June 1796	Francis St. Mart ...	30 Dec. 1797
Lachlin Maclean ...	25 July 1799	Anthony Rumpier ...	30 Dec. 1797
<i>Rank in Army</i> , ...	1 Jan. 1798	— Vorstadt ...	30 Dec. 1797
Fitz. J. Grafton Maclean ...	5 Feb. 1801	Francis Gomer ...	30 Dec. 1797
<i>Rank in Army</i> , Col. ...	25 Sept. 1803	Charles de la Houssaye ...	30 Dec. 1797
Robert Lethbridge ...	11 Feb. 1802	— Imturn ...	30 Dec. 1797
<i>Rank in Army</i> , ...	1 Jan. 1800	Charles Tauriac ...	30 Dec. 1797
Gabriel Gordon ...	9 Mar. 1802	— Gand ...	30 Dec. 1797
<i>Rank in Army</i> , ...	1 Jan. 1800	Lewis Schneider ...	30 Dec. 1797
C. L. Theodore Schoedde ...	25 Apr. 1802	Gaspar Rouvray ...	30 Dec. 1797
<i>Rank in Army</i> ...	16 May 1800	— Braun ...	30 Dec. 1797
Gervaise Rainey ...	20 Apr. 1803	Ambrose Hillerick ...	30 Dec. 1797
Francis Streicher ...	30 Dec. 1797	William Marlton ...	25 Oct. 1798
<i>Rank in Army</i> , Lt.-Col. ...	29 Apr. 1802	Daniel Dixon ...	25 Nov. 1798
		William J. O'Connor ...	24 Jan. 1799
		<i>Rank in Army</i> , ...	1 Oct. 1794
		Charles de Saluberry ...	10 July 1799

Rank and Name *Rank in Regt.*
Captains (continued)—

William Frazer	... 15 July 1799
<i>Rank in Army, 26 Feb. 1797</i>	
William Fraser	... 25 July 1799
Walter Johnson	... 5 Jan. 1800
John William Aldred	... 19 Nov. 1800
Daniel Hutchins Cairns	24 July 1801
William Goodlad	... 11 Dec. 1801
William Gabriel Davy	... 1 Jan. 1802
Joseph Twigg	... 31 Mar. 1802
<i>Rank in Army, 28 Mar. 1800</i>	
H. C. Appellius	... 28 Apr. 1802
<i>Rank in Army, 21 Aug. 1801</i>	
William Drummond	... 16 July 1802
Charles Gordon	... 6 Aug. 1802
George Bent	... 8 Sept. 1802
William Batteley	... 15 Mar. 1803
<i>Rank in Army, 5 Oct. 1795</i>	
John Welsford	... 16 Mar. 1803
<i>Rank in Army, 27 Dec. 1796</i>	
William Woodgate	... 6 Apl. 1803
William White	... 26 May 1803
<i>Rank in Army, 25 Oct. 1794</i>	
Kenelm Chandler	... 29 May 1803
William Plenderleath	... 28 May 1803
James Mc Arthur	... 17 Sept. 1795
Robert Hazen	... 18 Sept. 1795
David Joly	... 16 Dec. 1795
Alex. Andrews	... 2 June 1803
Alexander Deiken	... 22 June 1803
<i>Rank in Army, Lt.-Col. 22 June 1803</i>	
John Campbell	... 25 June 1803
Donald McNeill	... 25 June 1803
John Cummings	... 25 June 1803
George Cartwright	... 25 June 1803
James Bunting	... 25 June 1803
— De Mangin	... 25 June 1803
Philip Mauriage	... 2 July 1803
William Williams	... 3 July 1803
Richard Buthe	... 4 July 1803
— Gran	... 12 July 1803
<i>Rank in Army, 24 Nov. 1800</i>	
Geo. H. Duckworth	... 17 Aug. 1803
John Mc Mahon	... 29 Aug. 1803
Thomas Hames	... 12 Nov. 1803

Lieutenants—

Thomas Durham	... 1 Sept. 1796
W. H. Quast	... 23 May 1797
Thomas Henderson	... 9 Aug. 1797
Chas. Cranstoun Dixon	24 Aug. 1797
Lewis de Ratsenhause	30 Dec. 1797
Michael de Wendt	... 30 Dec. 1797

Rank and Name *Rank in Regt.*
Lieutenants (continued)—

— Hamelin	... 30 Dec. 1797
Hubert de Salve	... 30 Dec. 1797
Alex. de Conders	... 30 Dec. 1797
— Scheding	... 30 Dec. 1797
Adolph. Munstal	... 30 Dec. 1797
Charles Kinsinger	... 30 Dec. 1797
Lewis Initurn	... 30 Dec. 1797
Adam Krien	... 30 Dec. 1797
Peter Blossiere	... 30 Dec. 1797
George F. de Virna	... 30 Dec. 1797
— Killenpach	... 30 Dec. 1797
John Woolff	... 30 Dec. 1797
F. de Renauld	... 30 Dec. 1797
Frederic Gilse	... 30 Dec. 1797
Charles de Vigny	... 30 Dec. 1797
— Schmidt	... 30 Dec. 1797
— Franchaffon	... 30 Dec. 1797
L. de Bosse	... 30 Dec. 1797
— Brook	... 29 Mar. 1798
Charles Hinkeldy	... 25 Apr. 1798
— Schulties	... 25 Apr. 1798
John Fitzmaurice	... 14 Feb. 1799
<i>Rank in Army, 21 Dec. 1796</i>	
James Campbell	... 19 May 1799
Ch. Baron de Selchow	... 1 June 1799
James Erskine Bell	... 8 Oct. 1799
John D. Pluncher	... 11 July 1800
John L. Gallie	... 12 July 1800
— Rogers	... 14 July 1800
— de Caracres	... 15 July 1800
Thomas Walsh	... 18 July 1800
Charles du Sable	... 20 July 1800
J. N. Loth	... 21 July 1800
Henry Boone Hall	... 23 July 1800
<i>Rank in Army, 1 May 1797</i>	
Geo. P. Schneider	... 24 July 1800
Anthony Stamba	... 25 July 1800
— Mertens	... 28 July 1800
— Kellerman	... 29 July 1800
Henry Petrie	... 30 July 1800
C. W. H. Koch	... 2 Aug. 1800
Conrad Kemmeter	... 3 Aug. 1800
— Myers	... 5 Aug. 1800
George Henry Zulke	... 6 Aug. 1800
— Berger	... 7 Aug. 1800
— Friess	... 8 Aug. 1800
George W. Avenar	... 9 Aug. 1800
A. Ostman	... 9 Aug. 1800
Baron d'Oya	... 10 Aug. 1800
H. Baron Adelsheim	... 11 Aug. 1800
Charles Hawke	... 13 Aug. 1800
Charles Dixon Green	... 14 Aug. 1800

<i>Rank and Name</i>	<i>Rank in Regt.</i>
<i>Lieutenants (continued)—</i>	
Wm. Mc Kinnon ...	18 Sept. 1800
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	28 May 1800
Florence Mc Carthy ...	16 Oct. 1800
Frederic des Barres ...	20 Oct. 1800
James Le Grice ...	21 Oct. 1800
James Moore ...	22 Oct. 1800
Wm. Yates Johnson ...	24 Oct. 1800
Allan Maclean ...	26 Oct. 1800
Anthony Suasso ...	27 Oct. 1800
Richard R. Nugent ...	20 Dec. 1800
John Herbert ...	25 Dec. 1800
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	4 Nov. 1795
Henry Fischbach ...	28 Jan. 1801
J. Blathfield ...	5 Feb. 1801
Wm. Ackland Gilland ...	14 May 1801
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	21 Dec. 1796
Thomas Ellis ...	15 May 1801
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	29 Jan. 1801
Abraham Logan ...	17 July 1801
William Murray ...	17 Sept. 1801
John White ...	6 Apr. 1802
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	29 Jan. 1801
William Walther ...	25 Apr. 1802
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	28 June 1800
Lewis Rumann ...	25 Apr. 1802
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	7 Aug. 1801
J. H. Schoedde ...	25 Apr. 1802
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	8 Oct. 1801
Alexander Mackenzie ...	25 June 1802
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	27 Feb. 1796
Francis Holmes ...	13 Aug. 1802
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	28 Aug. 1801
Richard Philbin ...	29 Oct. 1802
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	22 Oct. 1799
Richard Cochran ...	18 Dec. 1802
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	19 Sept. 1801
Godrick Sarda ...	19 Dec. 1802
J. B. Kerrison ...	20 Dec. 1802
Orange Balneavis ...	21 Dec. 1802
David Balneavis ...	22 Dec. 1802
Robert Thompson ...	23 Dec. 1802
A. Henry Kelsey ...	24 Dec. 1802
Richard Daly ...	10 Feb. 1803
<i>Rank in Army</i>	26 June 1801
Francis Cockburne ...	6 Apr. 1803
Edward Byrne ...	4 May 1803
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	12 Aug. 1801
J. N. Muller ...	5 May 1803
Robert Hawthorne ...	26 May 1803
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	27 June 1801
V. J. Ravenscroft ...	28 May 1803
Thomas Frazer ...	29 May 1803

<i>Rank and Name</i>	<i>Rank in Regt.</i>
<i>Lieutenants (continued)—</i>	
David Gordon ...	30 May 1803
Redmond Walsh ...	31 May 1803
Daniel Page ...	1 June 1803
George F. Gibson ...	2 June 1803
William Brooke ...	25 June 1803
James Landells ...	25 June 1803
Carew Reynell ...	26 June 1803
Robert Gordon ...	27 June 1803
Godfrey Stark ...	28 June 1803
Thomas Coleman ...	29 June 1803
Melville Glennie ...	30 June 1803
— Redmond ...	1 July 1803
Archibald Campbell ...	2 July 1803
Everard Baring ...	12 Nov. 1803
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	7 Aug. 1801
C. F. Baring ...	12 Nov. 1803
James Nethery ...	12 Nov. 1803
Edward Llewellyn ...	27 July 1800
John Jackson ...	22 Oct. 1800
William Farrand ...	19 May 1801
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	16 Dec. 1799
Thomas Rowland ...	27 May 1801
Robert Thompson ...	28 July 1801
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	14 May 1801
Richard Henry Hughes ...	15 Aug. 1801
Peter Irwine ...	2 Oct. 1801
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	12 June 1800
John Boardman ...	30 Oct. 1801
G. Ramsay ...	30 Nov. 1801
J. Rimer ...	25 Apr. 1802
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	7 Aug. 1801
J. Eckhard ...	25 Apr. 1802
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	8 Aug. 1801
J. Trumbach ...	28 Apr. 1802
J. Hammer ...	28 Apr. 1802
J. Bartoli ...	28 Apr. 1802
Henry Dibbey ...	25 June 1802
John Watson ...	25 June 1802
William Hobart ...	17 Dec. 1802
T. Franchini ...	22 Dec. 1802
Francis Bretze ...	23 Dec. 1802
Charles Appelius ...	24 Dec. 1802
Robert Johnson ...	24 Mar. 1803
Jacobus Hazel ...	19 June 1803
John Terry ...	20 June 1803
Edward Schultz ...	22 June 1803
<i>Ensigns—</i>	
Valentine Riechard ...	23 June 1803
— Malaspina ...	24 June 1803
— Schemmelkehl ...	3 Aug. 1803
— Von Lindenberg ...	4 Aug. 1803
R. K. Mews ...	6 Aug. 1803

<i>Rank and Name</i>	<i>Rank in Regt.</i>
<i>Ensigns (continued)—</i>	
Frederick W. Kyth	... 12 Aug. 1803
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	28 Sept. 1803
Charles Richardson	... 27 Aug. 1803
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	13 Nov. 1789
George Jack	... 3 Sept. 1803
— Klinkerfuss	... 13 Nov. 1803
William Willermin	... 14 Nov. 1803
Henry Lodge	... 15 Nov. 1803
— McIntire	... 15 Nov. 1803
Lewis Poincy	... 17 Nov. 1803
— Sawassky	... 19 Nov. 1803
Charles Rausch	... 8 Dec. 1803

Paymasters—

Fred. Sam. Pohl	... 28 Feb. 1798
James Lawson	... 5 Apr. 1798
James Nolan	... 2 Oct. 1800
Fra. E. Matx	... 2 May 1803

Adjutants—

L. de Bosse	... 22 Mar. 1798
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	Lieut. 30 Dec. 1797
— Hamelin	... 4 July 1798
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	Lieut. 30 Dec. 1797
John Moore	... 9 Aug. 1799
Henry Dibbly	... 5 Feb. 1800
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	Ensign 2 June 1802
Willam Murray	... 24 Mar. 1800
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	Lieut. 17 Sept. 1801
Frederic Gilse	... 14 Apr. 1800
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	Lieut. 30 Dec. 1797
John Watson	... 25 Oct. 1800
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	Ensign 25 June 1802

<i>Rank and Name</i>	<i>Rank in Regt.</i>
<i>Quartermasters—</i>	
— Kemmeter	... 30 Dec. 1797
Dennis Alexander	... 5 Sept. 1799
Joseph Chattoway	... 3 July 1800
Peter Child	... 3 July 1801
Richard Marriott	... 21 Mar. 1803

Surgeons—

Anthony Reifer	... 30 Dec. 1797
John Feries	... 21 Dec. 1800
Samuel Cathcart	... 28 Mar. 1801
Robert Mc Intyre	... 1 Oct. 1801
F. Fielder	... 25 Dec. 1802
William Powell	... 25 Mar. 1803

Assistant Surgeons—

— Felling	... 31 Dec. 1797
Frederic Midike	... 1 Mar. 1800
— Little	... 3 Jan. 1801
David Brown	... 30 Sept. 1801
Edward Jarvis	... 13 Dec. 1801
John Murton	... 13 Aug. 1802
John Carroll	... 18 Nov. 1802
J. Adolphus	... 10 Oct. 1802
— Jackson	... 12 Oct. 1802
Gilles Tucks	... 18 Nov. 1802

*Regimentals—*Red, facings blue, white lace, two blue stripes.
5th Rifle Battalion Green.

*Agents—*Messrs. Greenwood & Cox,
Craig's Court.

LIST SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BATTALIONS AND THEIR SEVERAL STATIONS

FROM 1756 TO 1904.

The 62nd, or the Royal American Regiment of Foot.

1756.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. New York, Albany, Philadelphia.
- 2nd. Employed on different Expeditions to Forts Pitt, Lancaster, and William Henry, and on the Lakes.
- 3rd. Ditto.
- 4th. Ditto.

Depots—Albany and New York.

The 60th, or the Royal American Regiment of Foot.

1757.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. New York, Charleston Expedition, Lancaster, Philadelphia.
- 2nd. New York, Halifax, Expedition to Louisbourg, Philadelphia.
- 3rd. Albany, Forts William Henry, Hunter, and Edward's.
- 4th. New York, Halifax, Expedition to Louisbourg, Expedition to Crown Point, Ticonderoga.

Depot—America.

1758.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Charleston, Philadelphia, Ticonderoga, Pittsburg, New York, Niagara, Detroit, Frontenac, and Albany.
- 2nd. Halifax, Louisbourg, Expedition to Bay of Fundy.
- 3rd. Albany, New York, Boston, Halifax, and Louisbourg.
- 4th. Expedition to Ticonderoga, and Fort Niagara, Crown Point, Frontenac, Albany.

Depot—America.

1759.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Albany, Niagara, Pittsburg, Ticonderoga.
- 2nd. Louisbourg, Camp at Orleans Island, and Quebec.

3rd. Louisbourg, Camp at Orleans Island, and Quebec.

4th. Oswego, Niagara, & Detachments. Depot—America.

1760.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Pittsburg, Quebec, Four Companies at Carlisle, Forts Bedford, Ligonier, and Niagara, 5 Companies at Montreal, and Detachments
- 2nd. Quebec.
- 3rd. Quebec.
- 4th. Oswego, Fort Ontario, and Detachments at Montreal.

Depot—America.

1761.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Five Companies at Pittsburg, Forts Bedford, Ligonier, and Niagara; and Carlisle, Five Companies at Montreal, and Detachments
- 2nd. Quebec and Pittsburg.
- 3rd. Quebec, New York, Barbadoes.
- 4th. Montreal, and Detachments.

Depot—America.

1762.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Pittsburg, Detachments on the Ohio, Philadelphia, and on Lakes Michigan and Superior.
- 2nd. Quebec and Pittsburg.
- 3rd. Barbadoes, Martinique, Havannah, and Pensacola.
- 4th. Montreal, and Detachments.

Depot—America.

1763.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Pittsburg, Forts Littleton, Bedford, Presque, and Niagara.
- 2nd. Quebec, Detroit, Pittsburg, Niagara, New York, and Detachments.
- 3rd. Pensacola and New York.
- 4th. Montreal, and Detachments. D.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1764.

Three Battalions.

1st. Fort Pitt, New York. Expedition to Lakes of Forts Ontario, Lancaster, and to Detroit, and Detachments.

2nd. Quebec, and Detachments.

3rd. New York. D.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1765.

Two Battalions.

1st. Pittsburg, Forts Stanwix, Fort George, Albany, New York.

2nd. Quebec, Montreal, New York.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1766.

Two Battalions.

1st. New York, Quebec, Jamaica.

2nd. New York, and Detachments.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1767.

Two Battalions.

1st. Jamaica, Three Companies in South Carolina.

2nd. New York, Niagara, and Detachments.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1768 to 1771.

Two Battalions.

1st. Jamaica.

2nd. New York, Niagara, and Detachments.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1772.

Two Battalions.

1st. Jamaica, New York.

2nd. New York, Six Companies at St. Vincent, Four to Antigua.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1773 to 1774.

Two Battalions.

1st. Jamaica.

2nd. Six Companies at St. Vincent, Four at Antigua.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1775.

Four Battalions.

1st. Jamaica, Pensacola.

2nd. Six Companies at St. Vincent, Four at Antigua.

3rd. Raised this year in England, probably in Isle of Wight.

4th. Ditto.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1776.

Four Battalions.

1st. Jamaica, Three Companies, South Carolina, Georgia.

2nd. St. Vincent, Antigua, St. Augustine, Isle of Wight.

3rd. Isle of Wight, Pensacola, Jamaica, St. Augustine.

4th. Isle of Wight, St. Augustine.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1777.

Four Battalions.

1st. Jamaica.

2nd. St. Vincent, Antigua, St. Augustine.

3rd. Pensacola, St. Augustine, Jamaica.

4th. St. Augustine.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1778.

Four Battalions.

1st. Jamaica.

2nd. St. Vincent, Antigua, St. Augustine.

3rd. Jamaica, Charleston.

4th. St. Augustine, Georgia.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1779.

Four Battalions.

1st. Jamaica.

2nd. St. Vincent, Antigua, St. Augustine, Georgia.

3rd. Charleston.

4th. St. Augustine, Georgia.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1780.

Four Battalions.

1st. Jamaica, Expedition to Nicaragua.

2nd. Antigua, St. Augustine, Georgia.

3rd. St. Augustine, New York.

4th. St. Augustine, Charlestown, New York.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1781.

Four Battalions.

1st. Jamaica.

2nd. Barbadoes, St. Augustine, Georgia.

3rd. West Florida, New York.

4th. New York.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1782.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Jamaica.
 - 2nd. Barbadoes, St. Augustine.
 - 3rd. New York.
 - 4th. New York.
- Depot—Isle of Wight.

1783.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Jamaica.
 - 2nd. Barbadoes, St. Augustine, Grenada.
 - 3rd. New York, Halifax. D.
 - 4th. Ditto.
- Depot—Isle of Wight.

1784.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Jamaica.
 - 2nd. Barbadoes, St. Augustine, Grenada, St. Vincent.
- Depot—Isle of Wight.

1785.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Jamaica.
 - 2nd. Grenada, St. Vincent.
- Depot—Isle of Wight.

1786.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Jamaica.
 - 2nd. Grenada.
- Depot—Isle of Wight.

1787.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Halifax, Quebec, Niagara, Newfoundland.
 - 2nd. Grenada, Montreal.
 - 3rd and 4th. Raised this year at Chatham, England.
- Depot—Isle of Wight.

1788.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Niagara, Montreal, Detroit, and Detachments.
 - 2nd. Detroit.
 - 3rd. Chatham, Four Companies and Headquarters Barbadoes, Four Companies at Dominica, Two Companies at Montserrat.
 - 4th. Chatham, Barbadoes.
- Depot—Isle of Wight.

1789.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Niagara.
 - 2nd. Detroit, Montreal, Niagara.
 - 3rd. Headquarters and Four Companies Barbadoes, Four Companies Dominica, Two at Montserrat.
 - 4th. Barbadoes.
- Depot—Isle of Wight.

1790.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Niagara.
 - 2nd. Detroit, Montreal, Niagara.
 - 3rd. Barbadoes, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua.
 - 4th. Barbadoes.
- Depot—Isle of Wight.

1791.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Montreal, and Detachments.
 - 2nd. Detroit, Montreal, Niagara.
 - 3rd. Antigua.
 - 4th. Barbadoes, Tobago.
- Depot—Isle of Wight.

1792.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Montreal, and Detachments.
 - 2nd. Detroit, Montreal, Niagara.
 - 3rd. Antigua, Tortola.
 - 4th. Barbadoes, Tobago.
- Depot—Isle of Wight.

1793.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Montreal, and Detachments.
 - 2nd. Detroit, Montreal, Niagara, Quebec.
 - 3rd. Antigua, Tobago, Guernsey.
 - 4th. Tobago, Barbadoes.
- Depot—Isle of Wight.

1794.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Montreal, and Detachments.
 - 2nd. Detroit, Montreal, Niagara.
 - 3rd. Guernsey.
 - 4th. Tobago, Guadaloupe.
- Depot—Isle of Wight.

1795.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Montreal.
- 2nd. Detroit, Montreal, Niagara.

- 3rd. Guernsey, Barbadoes, St. Vincent.
4th. Tobago.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1796.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Montreal.
2nd. Quebec.
3rd. St. Vincent, Tobago.
4th. Tobago, Lymington, Guernsey.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1797.

Five Battalions.

- 1st. Montreal.
2nd. Quebec.
3rd. Tobago, Trinidad, Porto Rico.
4th. Guernsey, Grenada, Jamaica, Tobago, Martinique.
5th. Raised this year at Cowes.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1798.

Five Battalions.

- 1st. Guernsey.
2nd. Quebec.
3rd. Tobago.
4th. Martinique, St. Domingo.
5th. Cowes, Goff's Bridge, Clonmel.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1799.

Six Battalions.

- 1st. Guernsey.
2nd. Quebec, Montreal.
3rd. Tobago.
4th. Martinique.
5th. Clonmel, Cork, Martinique, and Surinam.
6th. Raised this year in Isle of Wight, two Companies in Holland.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1800.

Six Battalions.

- 1st. Barbadoes, Jamaica.
2nd. Quebec, Barbadoes.
3rd. Tobago.
4th. Martinique.
5th. Surinam.
6th. Jamaica, Cowes.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1801.

Six Battalions.

- 1st. Jamaica.
2nd. Barbadoes.
3rd. Tobago.
4th. Martinique.
5th. Surinam.
6th. Jamaica.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1802.

Six Battalions.

- 1st. Jamaica.
2nd. Barbadoes, Tobago.
3rd. Tobago, Grenada.
4th. Martinique, Jamaica.
5th. Surinam.
6th. Jamaica.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1803.

Six Battalions.

- 1st. Jamaica.
2nd. Barbadoes, Tobago, St. Vincent.
3rd. Tobago, Grenada, Antigua.
4th. Jamaica.
5th. Surinam, Halifax.
6th. Jamaica.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1804.

Six Battalions.

- 1st. Jamaica.
2nd. St. Vincent, Surinam.
3rd. Grenada.
4th. Jamaica.
5th. Halifax.
6th. Jamaica.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1805.

Six Battalions.

- 1st. Jamaica.
2nd. St. Vincent.
3rd. Grenada.
4th. Lymington.
5th. Halifax, Portsmouth.
6th. Jamaica.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1806.

Six Battalions.

- 1st. Jamaica.

- 2nd. St. Vincent.
- 3rd. Granada, Portsmouth, Guernsey.
- 4th. Lymington, Cape of Good Hope.
- 5th. Portsmouth.
- 6th. Jamaica.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1807.

Six Battalions.

- 1st. Jamaica.
- 2nd. St. Vincent, Jersey.
- 3rd. Guernsey, Barbadoes, Danish Isles.
- 4th. Cape Town, and Detachments.
- 5th. Portsmouth, Cork.
- 6th. Jamaica.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1808.

Six Battalions.

- 1st. Jamaica, Spain, Portugal.
- 2nd. Jersey.
- 3rd. Barbadoes.
- 4th. Cape of Good Hope, Barbadoes.
- 5th. Cork, Portugal, Spain.
- 6th. Jamaica, and Detachments.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1809.

Six Battalions.

- 1st. Jamaica, Maroontown, Savannah.
- 2nd. Corunna, Guernsey, Barbadoes.
- 3rd. Antigua, Martinique, Les Saintes.
- 5th. Corunna, Detachments in Spain.
- 6th. Jamaica.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1810.

Six Battalions.

- 1st. Jamaica, Guadaloupe, Cowes.
- 2nd. Barbadoes, Guadaloupe.
- 3rd. Martinique, Guadaloupe.
- 4th. Martinique, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Antigua, Lymington.
- 5th. Spain, and Detachments.
- 6th. Jamaica.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1811.

Six Battalions.

- 1st. Cowes, Cape of Good Hope.
- 2nd. Barbadoes.
- 3rd. Martinique, Guadaloupe.
- 4th. Lymington.
- 5th. Spain, and Detachments.
- 6th. Jamaica.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1812.

Six Battalions.

- 1st. Cape of Good Hope.
- 2nd. Barbadoes.
- 3rd. Martinique, Guadaloupe.
- 4th. Lymington, Dominica.
- 5th. Spain, and Detachments.
- 6th. Jamaica.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1813.

Eight Battalions.

- 1st. Cape of Good Hope.
- 2nd. Barbadoes.
- 3rd. Martinique, Guadaloupe.
- 4th. Dominica.
- 5th. Spain and France.
- 6th. Jamaica.
- 7th and 8th raised this year.
- Guernsey.
- 8th. Lisbon.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1814.

Eight Battalions.

- 1st. Cape of Good Hope.
- 2nd. Barbadoes.
- 3rd. Martinique, Guadaloupe.
- 4th. Dominica.
- 5th. France, Cork.
- 6th. Jamaica.
- 7th. Guernsey, Halifax, Expedition to Penobscot.
- 8th. Lisbon, Gibraltar.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1815.

Eight Battalions.

- 1st. Cape of Good Hope.
- 2nd. Barbadoes.
- 3rd. Martinique, Guadaloupe, Dominica, St. Lucia.
- 4th. Dominica.
- 5th. Cork, Buttevant.
- 6th. Jamaica.
- 7th. Halifax, Annapolis.
- 8th. Gibraltar.

Depot—Isle of Wight.

1816.

Eight Battalions.

- 1st. Cape of Good Hope.
- 2nd. Barbadoes.
- 3rd. Dominica, St. Lucia, Halifax, Annapolis, Prince Edward's Isle.

- 4th. Demerara.
- 5th. Buttevant, Cowes, Gibraltar.
- 6th. Jamaica.
- 7th. Halifax.
- 8th. Gibraltar. D.
Depot—Isle of Wight.

1817.

Seven Battalions.

- 1st. Cape of Good Hope.
- 2nd. Barbadoes, Halifax, Quebec.
- 3rd. Halifax.
- 4th. Demerara.
- 5th. Gibraltar.
- 6th. Jamaica, Portsmouth.
- 7th. Halifax, N.S. D.
Depot—Isle of Wight.

1818.

Six Battalions.

- 1st. Cape of Good Hope.
- 2nd. Rifle Battalion—Quebec, and Detachments.
- 3rd. Light Infantry—Halifax.
- 4th. Demerara.
- 5th. Gibraltar, Isle of Wight. D.
- 6th. Portsmouth. D.
Depot—Isle of Wight.

1819.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Cape of Good Hope.
- 2nd. Rifle Battalion—Quebec.
- 3rd. Light Infantry—Halifax.
- 4th. Demerara, Portsmouth. D.
Depot—Isle of Wight.

1820.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Rifle Battalion—Five Companies at Quebec, Five at Isle aux Noix.
- 2nd. Light Infantry—Halifax, Annapolis.
Depot—Isle of Wight.

1821.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Montreal, and Detachments.
- 2nd. Right Wing—Annapolis; Left Wing—Bermuda.
Depot—Isle of Wight.

1822.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Montreal, and Detachments.
- 2nd. Right Wing—Halifax; Left Wing—Bermuda.
Depot—Isle of Wight.

1823.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Kingston, Ontario.
- 2nd. Right Wing—Halifax, Newfoundland; Left Wing—Bermuda.
Depot—Isle of Wight.

The 60th, or the Duke of York's Own Rifle Corps and Light Infantry.

1824.

- 1st. Kingston, Quebec, Chatham (England), Canterbury.
- 2nd. Right wing—Newfoundland, Barbadoes, and Demerara; left wing—Bermuda and Demerara.
Depots—1st, Chatham.
2nd, Isle of Wight.

1825.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Rifle Battalion—Canterbury, Chatham, Weedon, Manchester.
- 2nd. Rifle Battalion—Right wing, Barbadoes, Berbice; left wing, Demerara.
Depot—Isle of Wight.

1826.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Manchester, and Detachments, Plymouth.
- 2nd. Right wing—Barbadoes, Berbice; left wing—Demerara.
Depot—2nd, Isle of Wight.

1827.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Lisbon.
- 2nd. Right wing—Barbadoes, Berbice; left wing—Demerara.
Depots—1st, Plymouth.
2nd, Isle of Wight.

1828.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Lisbon, Fermoy, Limerick, and Detachments.
- 2nd. Right Wing—Berbice; Left Wing—Demerara.
Depots—1st, Plymouth.
2nd, Isle of Wight.

1829.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Limerick, and Detachments.
- 2nd. Right Wing—Berbice; Left Wing—Demerara, Isle of Wight.
Depot—Isle of Wight.

1830.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Limerick, Cork, Gibraltar.
- 2nd. Isle of Wight, Weedon, Manchester.
- Depot—1st, Portsmouth.

The 60th, or the King's Royal Rifle Corps.**1831.**

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Gibraltar.
- 2nd. Manchester, Dublin, and Detachments.
- Depot—1st, Portsmouth.

1832.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Gibraltar.
- 2nd. Naas, Templemore, and Detachments.
- Depot—1st, Portsmouth.

1833.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Gibraltar.
- 2nd. Naas, Templemore, Dublin.
- Depot—Portsmouth.

1834.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Gibraltar, Malta.
- 2nd. Mullingar, Kilkenny, and Detachments.
- Depot—Portsmouth.

1835.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Malta.
- 2nd. Kilkenny, Buttevant, Cork, Gibraltar.
- Depot—Stockport.

1836.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Malta, Corfu, Vido.
- 2nd. Gibraltar.
- Depots—1st, Newcastle; 2nd, Jersey.

1837.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Vido, Corfu.
- 2nd. Gibraltar, Corfu, Vido.
- Depots—1st, Sunderland; 2nd, Jersey.

1838.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Corfu, Zante, Vido, and Detachments.
- 2nd. Vido, Corfu.
- Depots—1st, Hull; 2nd, Jersey.

1839.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Vido, Zante, and Detachments.
- 2nd. Corfu.
- Depots—1st, Hull; 2nd, Jersey.

1840.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Zante, Woolwich, Windsor.
- 2nd. Corfu.
- Depot—2nd, Clonmel.

1841.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Windsor, Bolton, and Detachments.
- 2nd. Corfu, Jamaica.
- Depot—Naas.

1842.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Bolton, Manchester, and Detachments.
- 2nd. Jamaica.
- Depot—Dublin.

1843.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Manchester, Naas, Dublin.
- 2nd. Jamaica.
- Depot—Newry.

1844.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Dublin, Kilkenny, Waterford, and Detachments.
- 2nd. Jamaica, Quebec.
- Depot—Belturbet.

1845.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Fermoy, and Detachments, Poonah.
- 2nd. Quebec, St. John, Lacrosse.
- Depot—1st, Chatham; 2nd, Dundee.

1846.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Poonah, Kurrachee, Scinde.
- 2nd. St. John, Montreal, Halifax, N.S.
- Depot—1st, Chatham; 2nd, Paisley.

1847.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Kurrachee.
 - 2nd. Halifax, Portsmouth, Chichester, and Detachments.
- Depot—Chatham.

1848.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Kurrachee, Punjaub.
 - 2nd. Preston, Bolton, Manchester, Bury, Dublin, Kilkenny.
- Depot—Chatham.

1849.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Punjaub.
 - 2nd. Dublin, Kilkenny, and Detachments.
- Depot—Chatham.

1850.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Peshawur, Kussowlie.
 - 2nd. Dublin, Templemore, and Detachments.
- Depot—Chatham.

1851.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Kussowlie, Subattoo.
 - 2nd. Templemore, Kilkenny, and Detachments, Cork, British Kaffraria.
- Depot—1st, Chatham; 2nd, Naas.

1852.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Jullunder.
 - 2nd. British Kaffraria.
- Depot—1st, Chatham; 2nd, Naas.

1853.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Jullunder.
 - 2nd. British Kaffraria, King William's Town, and Detachments.
- Depot—1st, Chatham, 2nd, Birr.

1854.

Two Battalions.

- 1st. Jullunder
 - 2nd. King William's Town and Detachments.
- Depot—1st, Chatham; 2nd, Limerick.

1855.

Three Battalions.

- 1st. Jullunder, Meerut.
 - 2nd. King William's Town, and Detachments.
 - 3rd. Raised this year at Dublin.
- Depot—1st, Chatham; 2nd, Dublin.

1856.

Three Battalions.

- 1st. Meerut.
 - 2nd. King William's Town, and Detachments.
 - 3rd. Curragh, Dublin.
- Depot—1st, Chatham.
2nd, Athlone, Sligo, Curragh, Jersey.

1857.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Meerut, Delhi.
 - 2nd. King William's Town, and Detachments.
 - 3rd. Dublin, Madras, Bangalore, and Detachments.
 - 4th. Raised this year at Winchester.
- Depot—1st, Chatham.
2nd, Jersey, Winchester.
3rd, Jersey, Chatham.

1858.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Delhi, Meerut, Rohilcund, Oude.
 - 2nd. King William's Town, Arrah.
 - 3rd. Bangalore, Mysore, Bellary.
 - 4th. Winchester, Dover.
- Depot—1st and 3rd, Colchester.
2nd and 4th, Winchester.

1859.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Benares, Allahabad, Dum-Dum, Calcutta.
 - 2nd. Right wing, Benares; left wing, Arrah.
 - 3rd. Bangalore, Jackatalla.
 - 4th. Dover.
- Depot—Winchester.

1860.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Dover, Calcutta.
 - 2nd. Benares, China.
 - 3rd. Jackatalla.
 - 4th. Dover, Waterford, Kilkenny, and Detachments.
- Depot—Winchester.

1861.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Dover, Aldershot.
 - 2nd. Tien 'Tsin.
 - 3rd. Jackatalla.
 - 4th. Dublin, Quebec.
- Depot—Winchester.

1862.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Aldershot.
 - 2nd. Portsmouth.
 - 3rd. Jackatalla, Thayet-Myo, Tonghoo.
 - 4th. Quebec.
- Depot—Winchester.

1863.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Aldershot, London.
 - 2nd. Portsmouth, Aldershot.
 - 3rd. Tonghoo, Rangoon, and Detachments.
 - 4th. Quebec, Montreal.
- Depot—Winchester.

1864.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. London, Curragh, Dublin.
 - 2nd. Aldershot.
 - 3rd. Rangoon, and Detachments, Andaman Islands.
 - 4th. Montreal.
- Depot—Winchester.

1865.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Dublin, Curragh, Newry, Enniskillen, Derry.
 - 2nd. Dover.
 - 3rd. Rangoon, Madras.
 - 4th. Montreal, New London, N.B.
- Depot—Winchester.

1866.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Newry, Enniskillen, Dublin, Malta.
 - 2nd. Dover, Dublin, Curragh, Cork.
 - 3rd. Madras.
 - 4th. New London.
- Depot—Winchester.

1867.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Malta, Montreal, Quebec.
- 2nd. Cork, Calcutta.

3rd. Madras, Bellary.

4th. New London.
Depot—Winchester.

1868.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Point Levi (Quebec), Montreal.
 - 2nd. Calcutta.
 - 3rd. Madras, Bellary, Bangalore.
- Depot—Winchester.

1869.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto.
 - 2nd. Right Wing—Seetapore; Left Wing—Benares.
 - 3rd. Bellary.
 - 4th. New London, St. John, N.B., Aldershot.
- Depot—Winchester.

1870.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Ottawa, Toronto, Red River Expedition, Montreal, Quebec.
 - 2nd. Right Wing—Seetapore; Left Wing—Benares, Peshawur.
 - 3rd. Bellary.
 - 4th. Aldershot, Colchester.
- Depot—Colchester.

1871.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Quebec, Halifax, N.S.
 - 2nd. Peshawur.
 - 3rd. Bellary, Aden.
 - 4th. Colchester, Winchester.
- Depot—Winchester.

1872.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Halifax, N.S.
 - 2nd. Peshawur, Nowshera.
 - 3rd. Aden, Shorncliffe.
 - 4th. Winchester.
- Depot—Winchester.

1873.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Halifax.
 - 2nd. Rawul Pindee, Kuldannah, and Detachments.
 - 3rd. Shorncliffe.
 - 4th. Portland.
- Depot—Winchester.

1874.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Halifax.
 - 2nd. Kuldannah, and Detachments.
 - 3rd. Shorncliffe. Chatham.
 - 4th. Portland, Devonport, Dublin.
- Depot—Winchester.

1875.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Halifax.
 - 2nd. Kuldannah, and Detachments, Delhi.
 - 3rd. Chatham.
 - 4th. Dublin.
- Depot—Winchester.

1876.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Halifax.
 - 2nd. Delhi, Meerut, Futteghur.
 - 3rd. Winchester.
 - 4th. Dublin, Agra.
- Depot—Winchester.

1877.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Portsmouth.
 - 2nd. Delhi, Meerut, Futteghur.
 - 3rd. Aldershot.
 - 4th. Agra.
- Depot—Winchester.

1878.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Portsmouth, Winchester.
 - 2nd. Meerut, Futteghur.
 - 3rd. Aldershot, Colchester.
 - 4th. Agra.
- Depot—Winchester.

1879.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Winchester.
 - 2nd. Bengal.
 - 3rd. Colchester.
 - 4th. Bengal.
- Depot—Winchester.

1880.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Winchester.
- 2nd. Candahar Field Force.

3rd. Natal.

4th. Agra, Bengal.

Depot—Winchester.

1881.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Athlone.
 - 2nd. Natal.
 - 3rd. Natal.
 - 4th. Dagshai, Bengal.
- Depot—Winchester.

1882.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Curragh.
 - 2nd. Winchester.
 - 3rd. Malta.
 - 4th. Ferozepore, Bengal.
- Depot—Winchester.

1883.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Dublin.
 - 2nd. Winchester.
 - 3rd. Egypt.
 - 4th. Ferozepore.
- Depot—Winchester.

1884.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Dublin.
 - 2nd. Winchester.
 - 3rd. Egypt.
 - 4th. Ferozepore, Bengal.
- Depot—Winchester.

1885.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Limerick.
 - 2nd. Devonport.
 - 3rd. Cyprus.
 - 4th. Peshawur, Bengal.
- Depot—Winchester.

1886.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Kinsale.
 - 2nd. Devonport.
 - 3rd. Cyprus.
 - 4th. Peshawur.
- Depot—Winchester.

1887-88.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Parkhurst.
- 2nd. Shorncliffe.
- 3rd. Gibraltar.
- 4th. Peshawur, Bengal.

Depot—Winchester.

1889.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Aldershot.
- 2nd. Enniskillen.
- 3rd. Gibraltar.
- 4th. Meerut.

Depot—Winchester.

1890.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Aldershot.
- 2nd. Enniskillen (for Dublin).
- 3rd. Gibraltar.
- 4th. Camp Pur, Bengal.

Depot—Winchester.

1891.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Rawal Pindi, Bengal.
- 2nd. Dublin.
- 3rd. Gibraltar.
- 4th. Burmah.

Depot—Winchester.

1892.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Rawal Pindi.
- 2nd. Gibraltar.
- 3rd. Parkhurst.
- 4th. Burmah.

Depot—Winchester.

1893.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Rawal Pindi, Punjab.
- 2nd. Gibraltar.
- 3rd. Parkhurst.
- 4th. Portsmouth.

Depot—Winchester.

1894.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Peshawur, Bengal.
- 2nd. Gibraltar.

3rd. Parkhurst.

4th. Gosport.

Depot—Winchester.

1895.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Peshawur.
- 2nd. Gibraltar (for Malta).
- 3rd. Parkhurst (for Shorncliffe).
- 4th. Dover.

Depot—Gosport.

1896.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Jullunder, Bengal.
- 2nd. Malta.
- 3rd. Shorncliffe.
- 4th. Dover.

Depot—Gosport.

1897.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Mauritius.
- 2nd. South Africa.
- 3rd. Shorncliffe.
- 4th. Aldershot.

Depot—Gosport.

1898.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Mauritius.
- 2nd. Cape.
- 3rd. Aldershot.
- 4th. Aldershot.

Depot—Gosport.

1899.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Mauritius (for Natal).
- 2nd. Wynberg (for India).
- 3rd. Kilkenny.
- 4th. Cork.

Depot—Gosport.

1900.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. South Africa.
- 2nd. South Africa.
- 3rd. South Africa.
- 4th. Cork.

Depot—Gosport.

1901.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. South Africa.
- 2nd. Ceylon.
- 3rd. South Africa.
- 4th. Cork.
- Details. Templemore.
- Depot—Gosport.

1902.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. South Africa.
- 2nd. Rawal Pindi, Punjab.
- 3rd. South Africa.
- 4th. South Africa.
- Details. Cork.
- Depot—Gosport.

1903.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Malta.
- 2nd. Rawal Pindi, Punjab.
- 3rd. Machadodorp, Transvaal.
- 4th. Harrismith, O.R. Colony.
- Details. Cork.
- Depot—Gosport.

1904.

Four Battalions.

- 1st. Malta.
- 2nd. Rawal Pindi, Punjab.
- 3rd. Bernuda.
- 4th. Gosport.
- Depot—Winchester.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

Capt. A. J. Lainson, D.S.O., retired on retired pay to serve in Militia. 20th January, 1904.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. W. P. Campbell, A. D. C. (extra) to the King, on completion of service in Command of Battalion is placed on half pay. 25th January, 1904.

Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. C. R. R. McGrigor, Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* W. P. Campbell, A. D. C. 25th January, 1904.

Super.-Capt. Hon. A. R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, D.S.O., Captain, *vice* A. J. Lainson retired. 20th January, 1904.

The undermentioned Captains are seconded whilst Students at the Staff College. Dated 22nd January, 1904 :—

Brevet-Major L. F. Philips. R. F. M. Sims, D.S.O.

The undermentioned Supernumerary Captains to be Captains. Dated 22nd January, 1904 :—

C. W. Wilson, D.S.O., *vice* L. F. Philips.

W. F. G. Wyndham, *vice* R. F. M. Sims, D.S.O.

Capt. Hon. J. R. Brownlow, Major, *vice* Brevet-Lieut.-Col. C. R. R. McGrigor, promoted. 25th January, 1904.

Capt. C. C. Herbert-Stepney is seconded for service as Adjutant of Volunteers. 5th February, 1904.

Capt. and Brevet-Major H. R. Blore is seconded for service on the Staff. 13th June, 1904.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. R. C. A. B. Bewicke-Copley, C.B., on completion of service in Command of a Battalion is placed on half pay. 18th March, 1904.

Major C. J. Markham, Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Brevet-Col. R. C. A. B. Bewicke-Copley, C.B. 18th March, 1904.

Capt. W. J. Long is seconded for service as Adjutant of Volunteers. 14th March, 1904.

Super.-Capt. L. C. D. Jenner, Captain, *vice* W. J. Long. 14th March, 1904.

Lieut. C. A. Blacklock resigns his Commission. 23rd April, 1904.

2nd Lieut. K. L. Waterlow resigns his Commission. 27th April, 1904.

Capt. L. C. D. Jenner, retired on retired pay. 4th May, 1904.

Lieut. G. Makins, Captain, *vice* Brevet-Major L. F. Philips, seconded. 22nd January, 1904.

The undermentioned Supernumerary Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. Dated 23rd March, 1904.

H. H. R. White, *vice* G. Makins, promoted.

G. J. Acland-Troyte, *vice* C. A. Blacklock, resigned.

Gent. Cadet John Francis Brise Pearse, from R. M. College, 2nd Lieutenant. Dated 7th May, 1904.

Gent. Cadet Julian Gilderdale Hargreaves, from R.M. College, 2nd Lieutenant, 14th May, 1904.

Gent. Cadet Charles Kenneth Howard-Bury, from R. M. College, 2nd Lieutenant. 18th May, 1904.

Capt. Hon. A. R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, D.S.O., Major, *vice* Brevet-Colonel T. L. N. Morland, C.B., D.S.O., promoted Lieutenant-Colonel half pay. 4th May, 1904.

Capt. C. E. Balfour, D.S.O., is seconded for service as Adjutant of Volunteers. 7th May, 1904.

Super.-Capt. W. A. I. Kay, Captain, *vice* L. C. D. Jenner retired. 22nd June, 1904.

Super.-Capt. V. H. S. Scratchley, D.S.O., Captain, *vice* C. E. Balfour, seconded. 28th June, 1904.

Major C. Ashburnham, retired, receiving a gratuity. 3rd August, 1904.

Capt. E. Northey, Major, *vice* C. Ashburnham. 3rd August, 1904.

The undermentioned Supernumerary Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, on augmentation. Dated 1st April, 1904 :—

G. H. Barnett. G. C. Kelly.

Lieut. Francis Woodbine Parish, from 3rd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, 2nd Lieutenant. 3rd August, 1904.

Lieut. H. H. R. White, Captain, on augmentation. 1st April, 1904.

Lieut. H. B. P. L. Kennedy, Captain in succession to Major Hon. A. R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, D.S.O., who holds a Staff appointment. 3rd August, 1904.

2nd Lieut. G. A. H. Beaumont, Lieutenant, *vice* G. A. Blacklock, resigned. 23rd April, 1904.

2nd Lieut. G. Cookson, Lieutenant, *vice* H. B. P. L. Kennedy, promoted. 3rd August, 1904.

Capt. C. Gosling, Major, to complete establishment. 14th September, 1904.

Major Hon. St. L. H. Jervis, D.S.O., retired on retired pay. 12th October, 1904.

Lieut. H. T. Thornhill resigns his Commission. 16th November, 1904.

2nd Lieut. C. J. T. R. Wingfield, Lieutenant, *vice* H. T. Thornhill, resigned. 16th November, 1904.

**Extracts from the Garrison Order Book,
Halifax, N. S.**

**Relative to the Disbanding of the 3rd and 4th Battalions
60th King's American Regiment.**

Head Quarters, New York.

21st April, 1783.

ORDERS.

ALL recruiting, British and Provincial, to be discontinued till further Orders.

14th May, 1783.

The Commander in Chief has so far pardoned several English deserters as to allow them to return within these lines, and to send them home: but their dishonour is not done away: no Regiment here shall receive them, nor shall they again serve in this Army.

'Tis recommended to the Soldiers of ev'ry British, and to the Soldiers of every British American Corps to kick all such Rascals out of their quarters should they have the impudence to come in among them.

Embarkation Returns to be sent as soon as possible to the Adjutant General's Office.

19th August, 1783.

The British American Regiments are immediately to give in their Abstracts for subsistence to the 24th October.

Embarkation Returns of the several British and American Regiments, specifying the No. of Women and Children, to be made up and sent to the Adjutant General by Monday the 25th Instant.

O.C^r. DE LANCEY,

Adj^t. Gen^l.

The 3rd and 4th Battns. of the 60th, the King's American Regiment, Queen's Rangers, British Legion, Detachmt. of the Garrison Battn. New York Volunteers, British Legion

Infantry, Loyal Americans, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd New Jersey Volunteers, 1st and 2nd De Lancy's Prince of Wales's American Regt., Pennsylvania and Maryland Loyalists, American Legion and Guides and Pioneers, and the men who wish to be discharged and remain in America are to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Nova Scotia, where on their arrival those Corps will be disbanded, unless any of them should chose to be dismissed at this place.

The Non-commissioned Officers and Private Men of the Land Forces who may be reduced in Nova Scotia, and wish to become Settlers in that Province, will be allowed Grants of Land at the rate of 200 Acres to every Non-commissioned Officer, and 100 Acres to every Private Man, exclusive of what he shall be entitled to in Right of his Family, discharg'd of all fees of Office and Quit Rents for the first Ten years, and as a farther inducement to them to become settlers, each Man shall be furnish'd out of the Public Stores with the usual Rations of Provisions allowed to him for one year, and shall be permitted to retain his Arms and Accoutrements.

Returns to be given immediately to the Adjutant Gen^l of all such Men as are entitled to their discharges, specifying whether they mean to go to Great Britain or Nova Scotia.

18th August, 1783.

The British American Regiments will prepare to Embark for the River St. Johns as soon as possible.

15th August, 1783.

List of Promotions received from the War Office.

3rd Battalion 60th Regiment. — Ensign William McKinnon to be Lieutenant, *vice* McIntosh promoted in 4th Battalion, 28th May.

Leaves of Absence.

Lieut. Dalling, 3rd Battalion 60th Regiment, six months from 3rd May, 1783, on his private affairs ; Lieut. McDonald, 4th Battalion 60th Regiment, six months from 3rd May, 1783, for his health.

17th August, 1783.

The Commander-in-Chief has received the following instructions from His Majesty which are to be entered into the regimental books of the several corps, and His Excellency makes no doubt but the contents will be strictly complied with.

G. R.—Whereas we have thought fit that our forces under your command in North America be forthwith reduced ; our will is, that in the doing thereof, you, or the person, or persons appointed by you for this service, do cause the following instructions to be duly observed and complied with, and all officers and soldiers of our said troops are hereby required to yield obedience thereto, as they shall answer the contrary at their peril.

1st.—The 3rd and 4th Battalions of our 60th or Royal American Regiment of Foot commanded by our right trusty and well-beloved counsellor General Lord Amherst, the 2nd Battalion of our 84th Regiment or Royal Highland Emigrants, commanded by yourself, and our four corps respectively commanded by our trusty and well-beloved Colonel Edward Fanning ; our trusty and well-beloved Lieut.-Colonel Robert Donkin, our trusty and well-beloved Lieut.-Colonel Banastree Tarleton, and our trusty and well-beloved Lieut.-Colonel John Graves Sancoe, are to be entirely disbanded as soon as the same can possibly be done.

2ndly.—Our several regiments of Foot, respectively commanded by our trusty and well-beloved Lieut.-General G. Morrison, our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and counsellor Earl Cornwallis, our trusty and well-beloved Lieut.-General Sir Eyre Coote, our trusty and well-beloved Lieut.-General Mariscoe Frederic, and our trusty and well-beloved Lieut.-General John Campbell ; and the 1st Battalion of our 42nd or Royal Highland Regiment of Foot commanded by our trusty and well-beloved General John Murray, commonly called Lord John Murray, are to be forthwith reduced according to the plan hereunto annexed, and it is our will and pleasure that you, or such person or

persons appointed by you for this service, do as soon as possible take care that each of the said regiments be formed and consist of the numbers mentioned in the said annexed plan, and no more, and that all the non-commissioned officers and private men of our said regiments over and above those numbers, and who are less fit for service, be discharged. In the doing thereof, as likewise in the disbanding the several battalions and corps specified in the first Article of these our instructions, the following directions are to be duly observed.

3rdly.—Before such disbanding and reduction you are to cause an exact muster to be taken (or in case that cannot conveniently be done) effective rolls to be taken of each troop and company of our said regiments and battalions and corps, and to transmit to our Secretary at War for our information an account of their conditions and numbers at the time of disbanding and reduction, together with a list of the names and rank of the commissioned officers hereby to be disbanded, specifying also if any of them hold other commissions to which pay is annexed.

4thly.—Our intention being only to pay off at present and clear the non-commissioned officers and private men of our said regiments and battalions and men of our corps (and give an allowance of half-pay to the commissioned officers entitled thereto from the time of their disbanding) you are to take care before the disbanding and reduction that the quarters of each troop and company be duly cleared, that the accounts between the men and their officers be made up; and that they be fully satisfied and paid their arrears, stoppages, bounty, and all other just pretensions up the day of their discharge inclusive, whereof the said officers are to take acquittances and discharges from them, respectively distinguishing each head of payment.

5thly.—You are to take care that the arms delivered out of our stores of ordnance to the disbanded men and indented for, be returned thither again and acquittances taken for the same.

6thly.—You are to take care that each non-commissioned officer and private man hereby to be disbanded be permitted to carry away with him his clothes and knapsack which he now wears ; the dragoons are to be allowed their clothes and cloaks now in wear.

7thly.—You are to provide a passage for all the disbanded commissioned officers and for as many non-commissioned officers and private men discharged from the regiments which are to be reduced in their establishment according to the plan hereunto annexed as shall be desirous of returning to Great Britain either by hiring of vessels or otherwise as you shall find best for your service, and least expensive to the public ; and cause them to embark with their wives and children, under the command of such discrete officers as you shall think necessary to take care of them on their passage during which they are to be subsisted.

8thly.—And we being pleased to allow each non-commissioned officer and private man of the battalions and corps hereby to be disbanded fourteen days subsistence as of our royal bounty, to carry them to the places of their former residence, and the like bounty to such of the non-commissioned officers and private men of the regiments hereby to be reduced as shall desire to continue in America. Our will and pleasure is that the said bounty money be paid to them respectively on the day of their discharge and to such of them belonging to the said regiments last mentioned as shall desire to return home, the like bounty money is to be paid upon their disembarkation in this kingdom (except to the men who may have been enlisted in Scotland or Ireland, to whom, in consideration of their homes being more distant, we are pleased to allow twenty-eight days subsistence, and receipts are to be taken for the said bounties, all which acquittances, discharges, and receipts are to be transmitted to the agents of the said corps to be produced to our Secretary at War as vouchers for the several payments herein directed.

9thly.—You are to order the commissioned officers

whom you shall appoint to take care of the men on their passage to send to our Secretary at War an authentic list attested in the best manner of the names of the non-commissioned officers and private men when dismissed in Great Britain, and to give them passes in case they should desire the same to the places of their former residence, allowing them a reasonable time to repair thither, and strictly charging them not to travel with any arms nor more than three in company together upon pain of the severest punishment.

And to the end the said non-commissioned officers and private men may be sensible of the care we have taken upon their dismissal, you are to cause these our directions to be read at the head of each troop and company, for a more ready compliance with our pleasure being signified.

Given at our Court at St. James this 9th day of June, 1783, in the twenty-third year of our reign.

The 3rd and 4th Battalions of the 60th Regiment, the King's American Regiment, Queen's Rangers, British Legion, Detachment of the Garrison Battalion New York Volunteers, British Legion Infantry, Loyal Americans, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd New Jersey Volunteers, 1st and 2nd De Lancey's Prince of Wales's American Regiment, Pennsylvania and Maryland Loyalist, American Legion, and Guides and Pioneers, and the men who wish to be discharged and remain in America, are to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Nova Scotia, where on their arrival those corps will be disbanded, unless any of them should choose to be dismissed at this place.

The non-commissioned officers and private men of the Land Forces who may be reduced in Nova Scotia and wish to become settlers in that province will be allowed grants of land at the rate of 200 acres to every non-commissioned officer and 100 acres to every private man, exclusive of what he shall be entitled to in right of his family, discharged of all fees of office and quit rent for the first ten years, and as a farther inducement to them to become settlers each

man shall be furnished out of the public stores with the usual rations of provisions allowed to him for one year, and shall be permitted to retain his arms and accoutrements.

By His Majesty's Command.

(signed) R. FITZPATRICK.

Halifax, 20 August, 1783.

Lieut. Mar Bladen Tinker of 38th Regiment to be Captain by purchase *vice* Rivers, who retires 19th August, 1783.

Halifax, 7th October, 1783.

The 3rd and 4th Battalions 60th or Royal American Regiment to be disbanded at Halifax.

The forms of the certificates to be given in by the commanding officers of the corps disbanded will be given them by the Town Major (Lyons).

The certificates will be sent to Brigadier-General Fox, as soon as possible.

Halifax, 8th October, 1783.

The officers and men of the 60th, 84th, and Royal Garrison Battalion Regiments who wish to go to Europe are to remain in barracks at Halifax which will be pointed out to them by the Barrack-Master.

The non-commissioned officers and men discharged to be delivered to the senior officers of their respective corps, who go to Europe which will be delivered to the men with the advanced pay allowed them by Government from the day of their disembarkation in England.

Head Quarters, New York.

29th September, 1783.

His Majesty has been pleased to direct that when the reduction of the 3rd and 4th Battalions of the 60th Regiment shall take place the eldest officers of each rank throughout the battalions of the said regiment shall be continued upon the establishment, and that the youngest,

without regard to the particular battalions expressed in their respective commissions, shall, agreeable to a former precedent, be reduced.

(signed) Officer Commanding DE LANCEY,
Adjutant-General.

Adjutant-General's Office, New York.

1 October, 1783.

Sir,—Finding a vessel on the point of sailing for Nova Scotia, I take the opportunity of acquainting you that by the arrival of the last packet the Commander-in-Chief is informed that the British American officers are to receive half-pay and permanent provincial rank in America.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

(signed) Officer Commanding DE LANCEY,
Adjutant-General.

The Honourable Brigadier-General Fox, &c., &c.

Halifax, 9th October, 1783.

The 3rd and 4th Battalions of the 60th Regiment and the companies of the Garrison Battalion to be under arms at 12 o'clock to-morrow on the Grand Parade at Halifax.

The non-commissioned officers and men of the 60th Regiment who are returned to settle in this Province are to remain in the barracks they now occupy until a ship is ready to take them to their destination.

The Commanding Officer will order proper persons to take charge of their arms, which will be delivered them with their discharges and the balances paid them on the day they embark, which will be in a few days.

Halifax, 12th October, 1783.

The arms of the non-commissioned officers and private men of the 60th Regiment, Royal Garrison Battalion, and Orange Rangers who are discharged in this Province, but

who do not avail themselves of the lands allotted them by His Excellency the Governor, will be delivered to the Ordnance Store-keeper.

The officers and men of the Battalion of the 60th Regiment who go to Europe are to do duty under the command of Colonel Glazier ; he will give in returns of his strength as soon as possible.

Those corps whose companies are on an establishment of above 58 officers and privates will draw provisions for the women at allowance of one woman to every effective twelve men.

Halifax, 13th October, 1783.

The 3rd and 4th Battalions of the 60th Regiment will receive the camp equipage lately arrived for them upon application to the Deputy Commissary General.

October 15th, 1783.

A general court martial, consisting of three field officers, four captains and six lieutenants, Lieut.-Colonel Glazier, 60th Regiment, President, to assemble at 11 o'clock on Friday morning at the 70th Mess Room for the trial of such prisoners as shall be brought before it.

The names of the members, with the dates of their commissions, to be sent to the Deputy Judge Advocate as soon as possible.

October 16th, 1783.

The officers and men of the 60th Regiment that have given in their names to embark to the lands allotted them are to embark at the Commissaries Wharf on Saturday morning ; they will be mustered after they embark, after which the necessities mentioned in the Orders will be issued to them.

The barrack bedding and furniture in their possession at present to be taken on board ; they will receive provisions from the Deputy Commissary General to the 24th October.

October 17th, 1783.

The certificates of the 60th Regiment to be given in to the Deputy Quartermaster General after he has mustered the men on board agreeable to the form given out.

October 18th, 1783.

Proceedings of a garrison court martial, of which Captain Dunlop, 82nd Regiment, is president.

Prisoner John Hallam, soldier in the 60th Regiment, 4th Battalion, confined by Sergeant Binnie of the said regiment for saying he had stopped ten shillings of his pay at Hampstead, Long Island, and threatening revenge when the regiment was disbanded.

The Court, having considered the evidence against the prisoner with his defence, is of opinion he is guilty in breach of the 1st article of the 7th section of the Articles of War, and do therefore sentence him to beg Sergeant Binnie's pardon, and be confined four days in the guard house.

October 19th, 1783.

The Quartermasters of the 60th, 70th, and 82nd Regiments will assemble at 9 o'clock on Monday morning to survey part of a cargo of flour, which will be shown them by the Assistant Commissary General.

Head Quarters, New York.

15th September, 1783.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions :—

60th Regiment, 4th Battalion. — Captain Ludwick Colquhoun from 74th Regiment to be Major, *vice* Newmarsh, who retires 15th September, 1783.

22nd October, 1783.

Embarkation returns to be given in as soon as possible from the 60th, 70th, 82nd and 84th Regiments, British recruits, Garrison Battalion, and Provincial Corps, of such officers and men who are to embark for Europe.

Brigadier-General Fox begs the above returns may be correct, as no alteration will be allowed of afterwards.

23rd October, 1783.

A return to be given in immediately by the commanding officers of the British American Corps in Nova Scotia of the officers' rank and names, place of nativity, situation previous to obtaining a commission, length of service, if before in the Army, whether sold out, at what time, and the occasion, observations.

The form of the above return is at Town Major Lyon's office.

The returns to be sent to Major of Brigade Williamson's office.

Halifax, 24th October, 1783.

Proceedings of a garrison court martial, of which Captain Bale is president.

Edward Russell, private soldier in the 4th Battalion 60th Regiment, confined by order of Lieut.-Colonel Glasier for refusing to sign his discharge and making an improper charge against the regiment.

The Court, after considering the evidence for and against the prisoner, is of opinion that he is guilty of the first part of the charge respecting his not signing his discharge, he having been paid for one year's clothing which he alleged was due, do therefore sentence him to receive three hundred lashes in the usual manner; and with respect to the prisoner's making an improper charge against the regiment the Court is of opinion that the prisoner is not guilty of the crime alleged against him, as his accusation was not against the regiment, but against Mr. Wright, Paymaster, whose note of hand he produced to the Court for thirty-one pounds nineteen shillings and sixpence.

Brigadier-General Fox approves of the above sentences and orders the sentence of Edward Russell to be put in execution by the drummers of the Garrison at 10 o'clock

on Monday morning at the head of the pickets, on the exercising ground behind the Citadel.

The Field Officer of the Day will please to attend.

Halifax, 4th November, 1783.

The officers and men of the 60th Regiment who wish to go to Europe to hold themselves in readiness to embark in the course of this week—"Stafford" transport.

7th November, 1783.

Thirty-seven non-commissioned officers and men of the 60th Regiment are to embark on board the "Mary" instead of the discharged men of the 38th Regiment.

8th November, 1783.

The officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the 60th Regiment that actually embark for Europe to be subsisted to 24th December inclusive. The Commanding Officer will order one month's pay to be retained in the hands of the Paymaster for the purpose of clearing with the men's paying them that fourteen or twenty-eight days pay according to His Majesty's regulations, and the stoppage for provisions during the passage, any surplus in the hands of the Paymaster to be repaid into the hands of their agent. The stoppages for provisions to be paid here till Saturday the 15th instant.

The officers who have charge of the divisions of British recruits and the soldiers of British regiments going to Europe will receive their subsistence to 24th December from their different officers who do not embark with them, they will charge them for provisions during the passage, which stoppage, as well as any overplus pay or pay due to them, they will remit or draw upon their different agents, as circumstances may require, after paying them their fourteen or twenty-eight days' pay as they may be entitled to by His Majesty's instructions.

14th November, 1783.

Necessaries will be delivered to the British American Regiment agreeable to the following list transmitted from

Head Quarters, after deducting such articles as they have already received on former orders.

The Commander in Chief has also ordered that necessaries, agreeable to the following list, to be delivered to such of the disbanded men of the British regiments as are to become settlers in this Province.

The Commander in Chief acquaints Brigadier-General Fox that this distinction is made in consideration that the men of the British regiments remain in this country of choice, having (if they please) a home to go to, but that the men of the British American Regiment have sacrificed their whole, and have no other alternative.

A list of necessaries, etc., given by order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief to the British American corps gone to settle in Nova Scotia.

The barrack beds and bedding, pots, shovels, tongs, dog irons, camp equipage, heretofore in use with the respective corps.

To each corps :—

6 iron stoves.	1 battan.
4 hand saws.	12 pickaxes.
2 cross cut saws.	Cask of nails.
1 whip saw.	6 scythes complete.

Carpenter's tools to each corps :—

1 broad axe.	1 pair iron compasses.
1 adz.	1 drawing knife.
1 hammer.	12 gimblets.
1 narrow chissel.	3 whip saw files.
1 large and one small auger.	6 hand saw files.
1 jack plane.	

To each man :—

2 pair stockings.	5 lb. gunpowder.
2 pair mittings.	25 lb. shot and ball
1 pair shoes.	12 gun flints.
1 cap.	5 lbs. iron.
1 haversack.	1 axe.
1 stock.	1 spade or shovel.
1 wooden canteen.	1 hoe.

A set of smith's tools for the whole.

List of necessaries given by order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief to the discharged men of British regiments gone to settle in Nova Scotia :—

2 pairs mittings.	1 axe.
2 pairs stockings.	1 spade.
1 pair shoes.	

to each man.

15th November, 1783.

Officers commanding disbanded corps will collect the names of men who are to settle in different parts of this province and make one general return for provisions and necessaries, as in future no orders will be given to individuals or small parties, and General Fox desires it to be understood that it is only to such men to whom land is allotted and who have actually become settlers in this Province that are entitled to provisions, and that the bounty of Government will not be extended to those of the disbanded soldiers who hire themselves as labourers in the town of Halifax.

Commanding officers of posts are desired to have the greatest care taken of boats allotted them as their corps will be accountable for them.

17th November, 1783.

All the disbanded corps will receive the sixteen days battalion and forage money upon application to the Deputy Quartermaster General.

19th November, 1783.

All officers and men of disbanded regiments and others who have claims for passages for Europe are to give in their names to Brigade Major Williamson on or before 12 o'clock on Friday next.

Any application for passages afterwards will not be attended to.

REGIMENTAL RECORDS.

1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.*From 1st January to 31st December, 1904.*

1st December.—Captain M. Pratt, D.S.O., Lieut. C. F. Hawley, and Lieut. Pardoe rejoined from leave.

2nd December.—An exchange having been sanctioned between Captain and Brevet-Major F. S. Mott, 2nd Battalion, and Captain and Brevet-Major F. M. Crum, the latter embarked for India.

5th December.—Major G. N. Prendergast rejoined from leave.

10th December. Captain and Brevet-Major F. S. Mott joined the Battalion and took over command of F company.

22nd December.—Sergeant-Master-Tailor W. Syer joined the Battalion.

23rd December.—Major A. Blewitt joined the Battalion.

24th December.—Sergeant A. G. Harrington promoted Colour-Sergeant *vice* Colour-Sergeant Taylor posted to Permanent Staff of Volunteers.

29th December.—The Battalion moved to Ghain Tuffieha for company training.

30th December.—Captain L. B. Cumberland, having been posted for duty at the Depot, embarked for England.

14th January.—Rifleman H. Willingham died of fever at Civita Vecchia Hospital.

15th January.—H.E. the Governor and Commander-in-Chief arrived in the evening and inspected the Battalion in an Outpost Scheme by night. After dinner, he acted as umpire in a war game, arranged by Colonel Bewicke-Copley, C.B.

16th January.—In the morning H. E. the Governor witnessed an inter-company musketry competition. General idea as follows :—Companies at half-hour intervals to make a forced march of five and a half miles to repel a force landing. Landing force is represented by a sectional target, range and position unknown. Magazines to be charged with ten rounds before moving off, and the march and shooting to be completed within an hour of starting. The company obtaining the best percentage of hits for number of men starting become the holders of the Admiral's Cup. Result—1st, A Company ; 2nd, G Company ; 3rd, C Company. After the inspection the following Special Order was published (extract from Battalion Orders):—Special Order by H.E. the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:—"Thank you for the very instructive training I have witnessed. The keenness and intelligence, displayed by all ranks during the outpost scheme last night, were a treat to see, and the way in which the war game was conducted last night and the musketry competition this morning shows what a good spirit there is right through the Battalion, and my visit has convinced me that genuine good work is being done, and it is a downright pleasure to me to tell you so."

20th January.—Captain H. C. Johnson, D.S.O., and Lieut. T. G. Dalby embarked for Somaliland, having been selected for service with the King's Royal Rifle Corps Mounted Infantry Company there.

22nd January.—A "tile" competition took place between the four best shots of each company. Result:—1st, H Company ; 2nd, C Company.

23rd January.—A sectional "time and shooting" competition took place. Result:—1st, Sergeant Schoon's section, E Company ; 2nd, Sergeant Casey's section, E Company.

25th January.—Lieut. R. F. Dalrymple proceeded to Imtarfa for a course of instruction in ballooning.

26th January.—The right half Battalion proceeded to

Pembroke for the annual course of musketry. The left half Battalion returned to Floriana.

2nd February.—Sergeant P. W. Newton appointed Orderly Room Sergeant *vice* Q.M.S. A. E. Williams. Corporal Corban, D Company, and Sergeant Teddar, G Company, have been awarded 1st and 2nd class certificates respectively for gymnastics.

8th February.—The left half Battalion proceeded to Pembroke for musketry and the right half returned. Extract from *London Gazette* :—"Brevet-Major L. F. Phillips is seconded whilst a student at the Staff College."

22nd February.—The left half Battalion returned from Pembroke. Seventeen N.C.O.s and Riflemen invalids embarked for England. E Company won the "Grenfell Cup" for the second time, G Company being second. The shooting of the Battalion was not up to the average owing to most of the N.C.O.'s and Riflemen of the Battalion having been in hospital with Mediterranean or Malta fever during the past twelve months.

26th February.—Sergeant J. James, D Company, and Sergeant Cattermole, E Company, promoted Colour-Sergeants.

29th February.—A draft of 200 N.C.O.'s and men joined the Battalion from the 4th Battalion in South Africa. On this date the Island was mobilized. A combined Naval and Military scheme had been arranged with the object of ascertaining whether an invading army, supported by a Naval force, could land on the Island. Colonel Bewicke-Copley, C.B., was in command of the invading force, which consisted of E Company under Captain M. Pratt, D.S.O., representing 10,000 men. This force embarked on H.M.S. *Tyne*, and put out to sea escorted by half the Fleet then in harbour. The remainder of the Fleet and the Garrison defended the Island. The Battalion was responsible for the coast line between Marsa Scirocco, a bay south-east of the Island, and a point about fifteen miles west. The operations, owing to very rough weather, lasted for three days, and at the end of that time Colonel Bewicke-Copley

had not only effected a landing near St. Paul's Bay, on the north-west coast, but had penetrated the Island's first line of defence on the Binjemma Ridge.

3rd March.—A Battalion barber's shop was started for the first time and promises to prove a great success. For the sum of 3*d.* a month a man is able to have his hair cut, be shaved or shave himself with materials provided in the shop, as often as he likes.

10th March.—To the great regret of all ranks Lieut.-Colonel Bewicke-Copley, C.B., left for England on leave of absence pending the completion of his term of command. He published the following farewell order:—"In taking leave of the Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Bewicke-Copley, C.B., wishes to thank all ranks for their loyal and generous co-operation, which has made his period of command of the 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps such a happy one. He knows that with such Officers, Warrant-Officers, N.C.O.'s, and Riflemen, the good spirit of the old Regiment, of which he is so proud, will be kept up." Lieut. Dalrymple and party rejoined the Battalion from Imtarfa on completion of their course in Siege Ballooning, for which they were awarded certificates.

11th March.—A large party of time-expired men and invalids left the Battalion on board the H.T. *Dunera* for England under the command of Captain Porter, 4th Battalion. Major Prendergast assumed command of the Battalion.

14th March.—The Battalion marched out to Mellieha Camp to carry out the Annual Field Training.

19th March.—The Battalion football team, who had already beaten the Royal Engineers by two goals to one in the first round of the Governor's Cup, went on the Marsa to play the R.A. Eastern in the second round, and were beaten after a good game by two goals to love. In order to enable some of the men to watch the match, two tugs were hired to convey them round to the Marsa and back by sea. The team, who have not quite played up to

expectations, finished fourth in the Garrison League. With the aid of several players who have recently joined us from the 4th Battalion, it is hoped that they will do much better next season.

25th March.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of 18th March was published in Orders to-day :—
“Major Charles J. Markham to be Lieut.-Colonel *vice* Brevet-Major R. C. A. Bewicke-Copley, C.B.”

28th March.—The Battalion returned to Floriana from Mellieha Camp.

30th March. — The General Officer Commanding Infantry Brigade made his annual inspection of the Battalion.

31st March.—No. 4112, Rifleman R. Walley, A Company, died of Mediterranean fever at the Station Hospital, Valletta.

12th April.—The Battalion being under orders to change their barracks from Floriana to Imtarfa, a commencement was made to-day by the right half Battalion moving up there under the command of Major Mott.

15th April.—A commencement was made with the first round of the polo tournament, and our first team met the eventual winners, the Royal Navy, in the first round, and were beaten by three goals to one, after a particularly fast and interesting game. The Battalion team consisted of Lieut. A. P. Evans, 1 ; Lieut. R. H. Seymour, 2 ; Major S. F. Mott, 3 ; Lieut. G. H. Martin, Back. In the second round our B team, who had drawn a bye in the first round, also met the Royal Navy and were rather easily defeated. The Battalion team had lost a valuable member a short time before, when Lieut. T. G. Dalby left us to go to Somaliland.

21st April.—The headquarters of the Battalion now moved up to Imtarfa, with the exception of G Company, who were left behind for a short time longer. Imtarfa Barracks are situated on a hill 600 ft. above the sea, about six miles from Valletta : they are, comparatively speaking, new, and much better in all respects than our old ones

at Floriana. They are also a great improvement from a health point of view, and we expect to be, comparatively speaking, immune from the Mediterranean fever, which we had so much of at Floriana last summer. Major Blewitt struck off the strength of the Battalion on appointment as Second-in-Command of the 2nd Battalion.

22nd April.—Captain Long appointed Adjutant of Volunteers.

28th April.—The annual race for Colonel McCall's Challenge Cup took place at the end of one of the day's racing of the Malta Racing Club. The distance this year was seven furlongs, and the conditions, weight for age and inches with penalties and allowances. It could hardly have been run under more unpleasant conditions, as a bad dust storm was blowing, which the ponies would hardly face. Lieut. R. H. Seymour won it for the second year in succession on "Lottery," three lengths ahead of Captain Price-Davies' "Dervish." Eleven runners. The following was the order of the first three:—

1. Lieut. R. H. Seymour's "Lottery," aged, 13st. 5lbs., Owner.
2. Captain Price-Davies' "Dervish," aged, 11st. 9lbs., Owner.
3. Lieut. C. D. Eyre's "Detective," aged, 9st. 11lbs., Lt. Kennedy.

30th April.—C Company won the Inter-Company Football League, having gone through their programme without losing or drawing a match.

1st May.—The summer season commenced. During the hot weather very little is done; all parades have to be over by 8 a.m.

14th May.—Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Markham assumed command of the Battalion.

15th May.—Captain C. W. Wilson, D.S.O., joined the Battalion.

24th May.—The funeral of Major E. J. Crane, 3rd Royal Garrison Regiment, late Quartermaster in the Regiment, took place. He had suffered a prolonged illness from Mediterranean fever.

8th June.—Major Hon. St. L. H. Jervis posted to the Battalion.

Nothing of any interest occurred during July.

4th August.—Major Mott and Lieut. Martin rejoined from leave.

7th August.—Cricket match, Officers of the Imtarfa Garrison *v.* Sergeants. The latter won by 121 to 112; Sergeant Spencer, 30, and Sergeant Allen, 30 not out, were the best scores for the winners, whilst Major Mott, 43, was the best for the losers.

12th August.—2nd Lieuts. Evans and Hope proceeded on leave to England.

18th August.—Lieut.-Colonel Markham proceeded on leave; Major G. N. Prendergast took over command.

25th August.—Captain Price-Davies, V.C., D.S.O., and Lieut. Kennedy took a party of 3rd Class and Casuals to Pembroke for musketry.

29th August.—Rifleman Lightfoot, E Company, died of enteric fever at Imtarfa Hospital.

9th September.—Extract from *London Gazette*, dated 2nd September, 1904:—"Lieut. Henry B. P. L. Kennedy to be Captain, in succession to Major the Hon. A. R. Montague-Stuart Wortley, D.S.O., who holds a staff appointment dated 8th August, 1904."

15th September.—Captain Price-Davies, V.C., D.S.O., proceeded on leave to England. Captain Johnson, D.S.O., rejoined from leave.

21st September.—The "Celer et Audax" Dramatic Troupe gave a varied and successful entertainment in the Imtarfa Theatre. The short sketch, entitled "The two Convicts," written by Rifleman Pointon, was a great success.

1st October.—Captain W. A. I. Kay joined on posting to the Battalion.

7th October.—2nd Lieut. J. G. Hargreaves posted to the Battalion.

12th October.—Captain and Brevet Major Mott, who exchanged with Captain Kennedy, proceeded by H. T. *Dilwara* to join the 4th Battalion. Sergeant Allen and 14 Riflemen embarked for discharge or transfer to the Army Reserve. Sergeant Cresswell proceeded to Hythe for a musketry course.

13th October.—The competition for the best shot of the sergeants and lance-sergeants resulted in a win for Sergeant Dearman, H company, 108 points; Sergeants Armstrong and Taylor being the next best scores, 95 points each. The best shot of the corporals and Riflemen resulted in a tie between Corporal Stokes and Rifleman Pearson, 101 points, the latter winning on the shoot off. Bandmen Conson and Deasy were next with 97 and 93 respectively.

15th October.—Captain Johnson, D.S.O., and 2nd Lieut. Bonham-Carter took a party of casualties to Pembroke for musketry

18th October.—Extract from *London Gazette*, dated 11th October, 1904, Major the Hon. St. L. H. Jervis, D.S.O., retires on retired pay, dated 12th October, 1904.

21st October.—The “*Celer et Audax*” Dramatic Troupe gave a very successful entertainment in the Imtarfa Theatre.

28th October.—Lieut.-Colonel Markham rejoined from leave and resumed command of the Battalion.

31st October.—Captain and Adjutant J. H. Davidson, D.S.O., and Lieut. Parker-Jervis rejoined from leave.

1st November.—The training season commenced, and all officers returned from leave. The Battalion football team this year proves to be a very strong one, and is in a fair way to win the Garrison League, not yet having been beaten. There has, as yet, been little polo on account of the rain. Orders have been received that the Battalion will be split up into three portions, as follows:—Head-quarters and 400 rank and file, Crete (A, B, and C companies); 100 rank and File, Cyprus (E Company); remainder at Malta.

21st November.—A bicycle competition took place for a cup presented by Messrs. Singer & Co. Each company entered a team of four men, the course being about fourteen miles over bad and hilly roads. The result was as follows :—B Company, 1st ; E Company, 2nd. Rifleman Burnett, C Company, covered the course in the shortest time, namely, 1 hr. 2 min. 5 secs.

23rd November.—An excellent entertainment was given by the "Celer et Audax" Troupe. A very amusing piece entitled "The Burglar and the Judge" was acted :—

The Judge	...	Major Brooke, Yorks L. I.
The Butler	...	Lieut. B. Seymour.
The Burglar	...	Armourer Staff-Sergeant Hunt.

27th November.—A draft of 210 N. C. Officers and Riflemen arrived from the Rifle Dépôt. The following officers arrived with the draft :—Lieut. R. E. Crichton, Lieut. T. G. Dalby, 2nd Lieut. T. G. Grice, and 2nd Lieut. J. Hargreaves.

29th November.—The Right-half Battalion proceeded to Pembroke Musketry Camp to fire the annual course.

1ST BATTALION K. R. R.—WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major J. L. Kemp. Bandmaster T. Brown.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant	-	-	-	-	J. P. O'Rafferty.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant	-	-	-	-	P. W. Newton.
Sergeant-Bugler	-	-	-	-	J. Mitchell.
Band-Sergeant	-	-	-	-	W. Reynolds.
Cook-Sergeant	-	-	-	-	J. Tomlinson.
Pioneer-Sergeant	-	-	-	-	J. Haslam.
Sergeant-Master-Tailor	-	-	-	-	W. Syer.

COLOR-SERGEANTS.

A Company	-	-	-	-	J. H. Price.
B "	-	-	-	-	W. Beck.
C "	-	-	-	-	G. Ross.
D "	-	-	-	-	J. F. James.
E "	-	-	-	-	A. Cattermole.
F "	-	-	-	-	A. G. Harrington
G "	-	-	-	-	B. Dalton.
H "	-	-	-	-	G. Wyatt.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

Men in possession of 1 badge	-	-	-	-	-	437
" " 2 badges	-	-	-	-	-	117
" " 3 "	-	-	-	-	-	8
" " 5 "	-	-	-	-	-	1

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 7569 - - Rifleman J. Simpson.

WAR MEDALS.

No. of N.C.O.'s and Riflemen in possession - - - 457

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Total No. re-engaged	-	-	-	-	-	50
No. re-engaged during year-	-	-	-	-	-	11

EXTENSIONS.

Total No. Extended to 12 years	-	-	-	-	-	33
" " " 8 "	-	-	-	-	-	506
Extended during year to 12 years	-	-	-	-	-	14
" " " 8 "	-	-	-	-	-	506

INCREASE.

1st February, 1904, Draft from 4th Battalion	-	-	-	-	-	201
18th November, 1904	-	-	-	-	-	209
From Depôt and other Corps	-	-	-	-	-	10
Total Increase	-	-	-	-	-	420

DECREASE.

Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	6
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	8
Transferred to Army Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	2
" to other Corps	-	-	-	-	-	7
Sent Home for Discharge and Transfer to A. R., etc.	-	-	-	-	-	186
Total Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	209

CERTIFICATES OBTAINED.

MUSKETRY.

Sergeant-Major J. L. Kemp.	Color-Sergeant G. Wyatt.
Color-Sergeant H. Price.	Sergeant J. Clarke.
" A. Cattermole.	" H. Moulsher.
" G. Harrington.	Lance-Sergt. J. Thompson.
" B. Dalton.	" A. Davies.

TRANSPORT.

Sergeant-Major J. L. Kemp. Color-Sergeant H. Price.

SIGNALLING.

Sergeant G. Hale. Sergeant H. Spencer.
Lance-Sergeant W. Kerrison.

GYMNASTICS.

1st Class—Aldershot - - No. 8361, Corporal J. Corban.
2nd " " - - No. 9980, Sergeant H. Tedder.

EDUCATIONAL.

1st Class—5. 2nd Class—162. 3rd Class—147.

MUSKETRY CLASSIFICATION.

A Company	-	-	174	E Company	-	-	188
B "	-	-	171'1	F "	-	-	176'8
C "	-	-	182'4	G "	-	-	185
D "	-	-	177'5	H "	-	-	174

BEST SHOTS IN BATTALION.

Sergeant F. Dearman - - - H Company.
Rifleman J. Pearson - - - H "

BEST SHOTS IN COMPANIES.

Rifleman A. White - - - A Company.
Sergeant J. Tomlinson - - - B "
" F. Taylor - - - C "
Rifleman W. Douglas - - - D "
" W. Bates - - - E "
Corporal G. Evans - - - F "
Color-Sergeant B. Dalton - - - G "
Sergeant F. Dearman - - - H "

REGIMENTAL RECORDS.

2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.

On the 30th December, 1903, a draft of two sergeants and one corporal joined the Battalion from England.

On the 1st January, 1904, the Battalion paraded for the usual Ceremonial Parade to fire a *feu-de-joie*, to commemorate the assumption of the title of "Empress of India" by Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria.

On the 7th February the Battalion took part in a Divisional Parade for the inspection by the Lieut.-General commanding the Punjab Forces.

On the 17th February Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Kays joined from England and assumed command of the Battalion.

On the 28th February the Battalion paraded for the Annual Inspection by the Colonel of the Staff Commanding at Rawal Pindi (Colonel H. M. Rose, D.S.O.).

Captain A. J. Lainson, D.S.O., retires on retired pay, to serve in the Militia, under the provisions of Article 509, Royal Warrant, *London Gazette*, 19th January, 1904.

In January, an Indian Army Order was published abolishing the present pattern helmet, and substituting a Wolseley pattern helmet made of cork (khaki) with khaki puggri, to be worn by all British troops. British officers are directed to retain the present pattern white helmet with fittings, for wear on ceremonial occasions when not on duty with troops.

In accordance with Army Order 88 of May, 1903, which had been made applicable to India, the following equipment carried by Pioneers was returned to the Arsenal in March, as it had been decided that they were no longer

to be carried :—axes, billhooks, shovels, and small tools. No equipment was issued to replace what had been returned.

On the 2nd of March a draft from the 4th Battalion in South Africa joined the Battalion. Strength, 2 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, and 115 Riflemen. Total, 120.

On the 15th of March a draft consisting of two boys joined the Battalion from England. Major R. S. Oxley is posted to the Battalion on absorption.—Authority, War Office Letter, No. 112/ 60/ 1542, dated 9th March, 1904.

On the 13th April Major C. J. Markham left on promotion, to take over command of the 1st Battalion at Malta.

Extract from the *London Gazette*, dated 11th March :—
“Captain and Brevet-Major H. R. Blore is seconded for service on the Staff in India.”

On the 15th and 16th April the Battalion in two parties marched out of the Left Infantry Lines, West Ridge, bound for Gharial for the hot weather months, both parties marching into the latter place on the 18th April.

On the 1st April, Army Order 66 of 1902, granting certain increases of daily pay to Warrant Officers, N.C.O.'s, and Riflemen, came into force. 5 Sergeants and 766 Riflemen extended service to complete eight years with the colours, in order to qualify for service pay.

The following table shows the rates at which Warrant Officers, N.C.O.'s, and Riflemen assumed the above pay :—

Class I at 7 <i>d.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
Class I at 6 <i>d.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	337
Class II at 5 <i>d.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Class II at 4 <i>d.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	139
Numbers who did not elect	-	-	-	-	-	-	162
Number ineligible under 20 years of age	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	1079

Major A. Blewitt posted to the Battalion as second in command.—Authority, War Office Letter No. 82603/ 24/ A. G. 8, dated 12th April, 1904.

Captain G. Makins posted to the Battalion on promotion.—Authority, War Office Letter No. 112/ 60/ 1552/ A. G. 8. dated 16th May, 1904.

Captain H. H. R. White posted to the Battalion on absorption.—Authority, War Office Letter, No. 112/ 60/ 1553/ A. G. 8, dated 17th May, 1904.

Extracts from Results of Annual Inspection of Army Signallers of British Units in the Punjab Command, 1903-4 :—Figure of Merit, 846'97.

While at Gharial, before the breaking of the monsoon, water was very scarce, and on the 28th June all water was turned off, except for two hours in the morning and again in the evening for the same time. On the 15th July this was further reduced to only one and a half hours morning and evening. Shortly after the long delayed monsoon broke, and the water famine was over.

During August, a very successful dog, vegetable, and flower show was held, the exhibits of vegetables and flowers being particularly good, not only in quality but in the large number of entries in each class. The undermentioned prizes were awarded for soldiers' gardens by the Station Board, which assembled on the 8th August, 1904 :—

Best Garden in the Battalion.—No. 85 Rifleman Walsh.

Second Best Garden in the Battalion.—No. 43 Rifleman Edgson.

In addition to the above, three prizes per company were also awarded.

On the 18th and 19th October, 1904, the Battalion left Gharial in two parties for West Ridge, Rawal Pindi, arriving there on the 20th and 21st October, and went into the Left Infantry Lines. This stay is only a short one, as on the 31st October two companies were due to proceed by route march to Amritsar, and the remainder of the Battalion were to move to Sialkot on the 14th November. However, on the 25th October the moves were stopped, and the Battalion was informed that they were probably to proceed to Ranikhet, but up to the 12th November no definite orders had been received.

2nd Lieut. M. F. Blake posted to the Battalion. Authority, War Office Letter, No. 112/60/1570, A.G., 8, dated 30-9-'04.

On the 12th November, the Battalion received orders that they would proceed by rail to Bareilly, being due at that place about the 7th December, and at the same time were ordered to despatch an advanced party of 1 Officer and 84 Riflemen to Ranikhet to take over barracks and form the winter section in that place.

2ND BATTALION K. R. R.—WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major—T. Maple. Bandmaster—J. H. Sage.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant	-	-	-	T. A. Addyman.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Col.-Sergt.	-	-	-	G. Potier.
Orderly-Room-Clerk, Sergeant	-	-	-	W. H. Heath.
Sergeant-Bugler	-	-	-	W. Gull.
Pioneer-Sergeant	-	-	-	T. Lanceley.
Musketry-Sergeant	-	-	-	J. Hoeffling.
Cook-Sergeant	-	-	-	G. Clarke.
Canteen-Sergeant	-	-	-	J. Brewis.
Officers-Mess-Sergeant	-	-	-	A. Hindelang.
Band-Sergeant	-	-	-	M. Tryhorn.
Sergeant-Instructor of Signalling	-	-	-	H. Taylor.

COLOR-SERGEANTS.

A Company	-	-	-	-	-	A. Robinson.
B "	-	-	-	-	-	J. W. Street.
C "	-	-	-	-	-	E. Scutt.
D "	-	-	-	-	-	T. Gascoyne.
E "	-	-	-	-	-	W. H. Brettell.
F "	-	-	-	-	-	R. Axford.
G "	-	-	-	-	-	T. Perkins.
H "	-	-	-	-	-	H. Bird.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

No. of Riflemen in possession of	1 badge	-	-	395
" " "	2 badges	-	-	338
" " "	3 "	-	-	8
	Total	-	-	741

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

Sergeant-Major T. Maple. Bandmaster J. H. Sage.
Color-Sergeant T. Gascoyne.

WAR MEDALS.

Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
W. O.'s, N. C. O.'s, and Riflemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	753

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.—14.

EXTENSIONS.

To Eight Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	815
To Twelve Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22

INCREASE.

From Regimental Depôt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
From 4th Battalion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	224
From other Corps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Attested	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Total - - 231

DECREASE.

Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
To Army Reserve Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Discharged Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
To other Corps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
To Unattached List	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Sent Home :—								
Time Expired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
To Army Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
Invalids	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Prisoners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
To Home Establishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7

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CERTIFICATES OBTAINED.

MUSKETRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Kays	-	-	-	
Major A. Blewitt	-	-	-	
" R. S. Oxley	-	-	-	
" C. S. Chaplin	-	-	-	Hythe.
Captain and Adjutant E. F. Ward	-	-	-	Changla Gali.
" B. F. Widdrington	-	-	-	Hythe.
" A. E. Cathcart	-	-	-	Changla Gali.
" G. K. Priaulx	-	-	-	"
" G. Makins	-	-	-	"
Lieutenant F. G. Willan	-	-	-	"
" G. Culme-Seymour	-	-	-	"
" B. J. Curling	-	-	-	"

F

Lieutenant R. N. Abadie	-	-	-	Changla Gali.
H. A. Vernon	-	-	-	"
2nd Lieutenant G. A. H. Beaumont	-	-	-	"
M. L. S. Clements	-	-	-	Hythe.
R. H. Willan	-	-	-	"
F. O. Grenfell	-	-	-	"
Major and Quarter-Master J. W. Dwane	-	-	-	" (N.C.O.)
Sergeant-Major T. Maple	-	-	-	"
Color-Sergeant G. Gascoyne	-	-	-	"
E. Scutt	-	-	-	Changla Gali.
J. Street	-	-	-	"
A. Robinson	-	-	-	"
W. H. Brettell	-	-	-	"
R. Axford	-	-	-	"
T. Perkins	-	-	-	"
H. Bird	-	-	-	"
Sergeant A. H. Collier	-	-	-	Hythe.
A. Cooke	-	-	-	"
G. H. Wilson	-	-	-	Changla Gali.
J. Hoefling	-	-	-	"
A. Hoare	-	-	-	"
T. Mc Lachlan	-	-	-	"

TRANSPORT.

Captain B. F. Widdrington.	Rifleman W. Prosser.
Lieutenant R. N. Abadie.	" J. Leonard.
Sergeant H. Wood.	" J. Palin.
R. C. Parrott.	" T. Edley.
R. Evans.	" C. Simmons.
E. E. Field.	" H. Blackledge.
T. Cooling.	" T. H. Cook.
Lance-Sergeant L. Buzza.	" C. T. Read.
Corporal S. Hulford.	" E. Bakewell.
Lance-Corporal J. Laycock.	" H. Windley.
A. Owen.	" J. Robinson.
W. Messenger.	" S. Baker.
Rifleman A. Pettitt.	" A. Jones.
E. Burn.	" J. J. Wilden.
H. Smith.	

TELEGRAPHY.

Lance-Corporal Richardson.	Rifleman Cunliffe.
Platt.	" Glegg.
Rifleman Pollard.	" Mansell.
Rockhey.	" Collins.
Clairemont.	" Smith.
Adams.	" Mason.
Golton.	" Meadowcroft.
Kilby.	

EDUCATIONAL.

First Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Second Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	256
Third Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	533
Total									813

In addition to the above, fifteen have passed Group I for First Class.

ARMY SIGNALLING.

Lieutenant R. N. Abadie.	Sergeant H. Taylor.
" H. A. Vernon.	Corporal C. Thomas.
2nd Lieutenant W. J. Davis.	Lance-Corporal A. Taylor.
Color-Sergeant A. Robinson.	" " B. Smales.

GYMNASTICS.

Sergeant R. Banks.	Lance-Corporal J. Kellard.
" S. Hall.	" " J. Lee.
Lance-Sergeant F. Wademan.	" " W. Martin.
Corporal E. Saunders.	Rifleman J. Miley.
Lance-Corporal E. Goleby.	

VETERINARY.

2nd Lieutenant R. H. Bond.	Rifleman S. Beach.
Rifleman J. Bagshaw.	" J. Broadhurst.

FIELD BUTCHERY.

Rifleman G. Williams.	Rifleman H. Dunn.
" H. Bowen.	" R. Gilding.
" J. Keen.	" A. Floyd.
" J. Davis.	" F. Stephenson.
" S. Edley.	

CHIROPODY.

Rifleman W. Panter.	Rifleman A. Snell.
" J. Walsby.	" W. Rees.

VICTUALLING DUTIES.

Lance-Corporal W. Frith.	Lance-Corporal A. Gray.
" " R. Logan.	Corporal S. Hulford.

OTHER CERTIFICATES.

Rifleman S. Byrne	-	-	-	Master Tailor.
Sergeant Lanceley	-	-	-	Pioneer Sergeant.
" G. Clarke	-	-	-	Cookery.
" "	-	-	-	Military Engineering.
Color-Sergeant J. W. Street	-			" "
Sergeant A. Styles	-	-	-	" "
" A. H. Collier	-	-	-	Acting Schoolmaster.

OTHER CERTIFICATES—*continued.*

Sergeant W. Stickland	-	-	Acting Schoolmaster.
Rifleman S. Glover	-	-	" "
Mounted Infantry—77.			Machine Gun—27.
Stretcher Bearers—34.			

MUSKETRY CLASSIFICATION.

A Company—	Captain and Brevet-Major Crum	-	230'1
B "	Major Chaplin	- - -	232'0
C "	Captain Cathcart	- - -	231'4
D "	" Priaulx	- - -	231'2
E "	" Makins-	- - -	225'4
F "	" Hankey	- - -	234'0
C "	" Widdrington	- - -	233'0
H "	" Major Oxley	- - -	226'9

BEST SHOT IN BATTALION.

Sergeants	- - -	Color-Sergeant Robinson.
Rank and File	- - -	Rifleman Goodall.

BEST SHOTS IN COMPANIES.

A Company	- - -	Color-Sergeant Robinson.
B "	- - -	Rifleman Freestone.
C "	- - -	Sergeant Gozzett.
D "	- - -	Rifleman Abel.
E Company	- - -	Rifleman Devoy.
F "	- - -	Color-Sergeant Axford.
G "	- - -	Lance-Corporal Duggan.
H "	- - -	Rifleman Farrell.

Murree Football Tournament, 1904.

The above Tournament, for which eleven teams were entered, took place early in June. The Battalion team succeeded in beating successively the Dorsets by 5 goals to 1, the Irish Fusiliers by 4 goals to nil, and the Wiltshires by 1 goal to nil, and then had to meet the Gordon Highlanders in the final. The latter were slightly the better team and won by 2 goals to nil, thus making it the fourth successive time the Battalion team had competed in finals unsuccessfully, including football and hockey. Battalion Team:—Rifleman Hall, goal; Riflemen Haywood and

Evans, backs; Riflemen McQueen, Mowatt, and Page, halves; Rifleman Higney, Lance-Corporal Curtis, Lance-Corporal Clayton, Riflemen Ramsdell and Whitehead, forwards.

Murree Hockey Tournament, 1904.

This took place early in October. It was a very good Tournament, twenty-three teams being entered, and some very good play was seen.

The Battalion entered two teams—an A Team, which included the best men available, and a B Team selected from the next best.

In the first round our A Team beat a team selected from two batteries by 7 goals to nil, and our B Team beat the Irish Fusilier team, brought up from Rawal Pindi by 2 goals to 1. They unfortunately had to meet each other in the second round, and B Team was scratched.

In the third round we had our hardest game in the tournament against the Somersets. We got a goal soon after the start of the game, and hit the post twice afterwards, but failed to increase the score before half-time. On resuming play, and for the remainder of the game, with one or two exceptions, the Somersets pressed hard, and, owing chiefly to their superior condition, nearly managed to score frequently, but our backs and goalkeeper played splendidly and kept them out. In the semi-finals we easily defeated the Munsters by five goals to nil, and then met the North Staffords, the holders of the "All India Championship" last year, in the final. In the first half Upson saved three grand shots, and, there being very little to choose between the teams, the score at half-time remained nil. In the second half, however, our team got together, and, playing splendidly, went right away and won by four goals to nil, thus, we hope, putting an end to

the hard luck that has persistently stuck to us for the last two years.

Our team was a very good one, but lacked combination. However, they had had very few opportunities of playing together: once only before the commencement of the tournament, and, with more practice, ought to be able to hold their own against any team in India. Team:—Rifleman Upson, goal; Riflemen Higney and Mowatt, backs; Riflemen Freestone, Whitehead, and Lance-Corporal Curtis, halves; Rifleman Goodman, Lance-Corporal Casey, Riflemen Mc Manus, Ramsdell, and Stevenson, forwards.

A short Resumé of Cricket Played by the 2nd Battalion during 1904.

During the cold weather, 1903-4, the Battalion played only two matches at all noteworthy, though G. Cookson went down to Lahore during Christmas week, and there compiled an exceptionally good 200 odd.

The first of these two was against the Gordon Highlanders for the "Punjab Commission Cricket Cup." We went in first and made 196, of which Cookson got 128. The Gordons answered with only 94, thanks to Sergeant Lowe's excellent slow bowling. In the second innings we only got 113, as we nearly all fell victims to G. H. S. Fowkes' lobs. Still they had 128 to get to win, but, unfortunately for us, the wicket had changed, and was a good deal easier than it had been the day before. Nothing that we did made any impression on F. Maitland, 129 not out, and G. H. S. Fowke, 81 not out, and so we were beaten by ten wickets: a most disastrous match.

The second of the two was between a team of the Greenjackets and the Gurkha Brigade, and was almost as disastrous as the first. The Rifle Brigade very hospitably put up five of us and Sergeant Lowe who went down to Meerut. The Gurkhas won the toss, went in first, and

made 279, of which L. P. Collins, the Oxford Blue, made 119, though he was missed out in the country when he had only made about 50. We made 173, and then, in their second innings, having made 217 for two (Collins 115 and Captain C. B. Champain 93), declared. We could only make 127, though Cookson and Shaw (R. B.) made a great effort to stave off defeat, making 66 and 33 respectively. Captain Brodhurst bowled well for them, getting thirteen wickets in the match. This second venture ending in a defeat by 296 runs.

However, after we went up to Gharial in the Murree Hills, things went a little better for us, though we were beaten in our first match by the Changla Gali Musketry Class, notwithstanding a 101 by Major Blore for us. Cookson, our mainstay, had gone home, but R. N. Abadie had come out, and Major Oxley came later. The second match we played at Gharial was against Topa and Kuldana. They went in first and made 306 for nine, when they declared, leaving us about three hours to get the runs: Abadie and F. G. Willan got 80 in the first half hour, and then, after Willan (47) and Blore got out, Abadie and Curling knocked off the runs with half an hour to spare, getting 145 and 105 respectively.

Later on the Gordons came over from Thobba, but they had neither Fowke or Maitland playing for them. However we turned the tables on them this time, beating them by ten wickets. Abadie and F. G. Willan both made centuries for us, and A. L. Davis 147 for them.

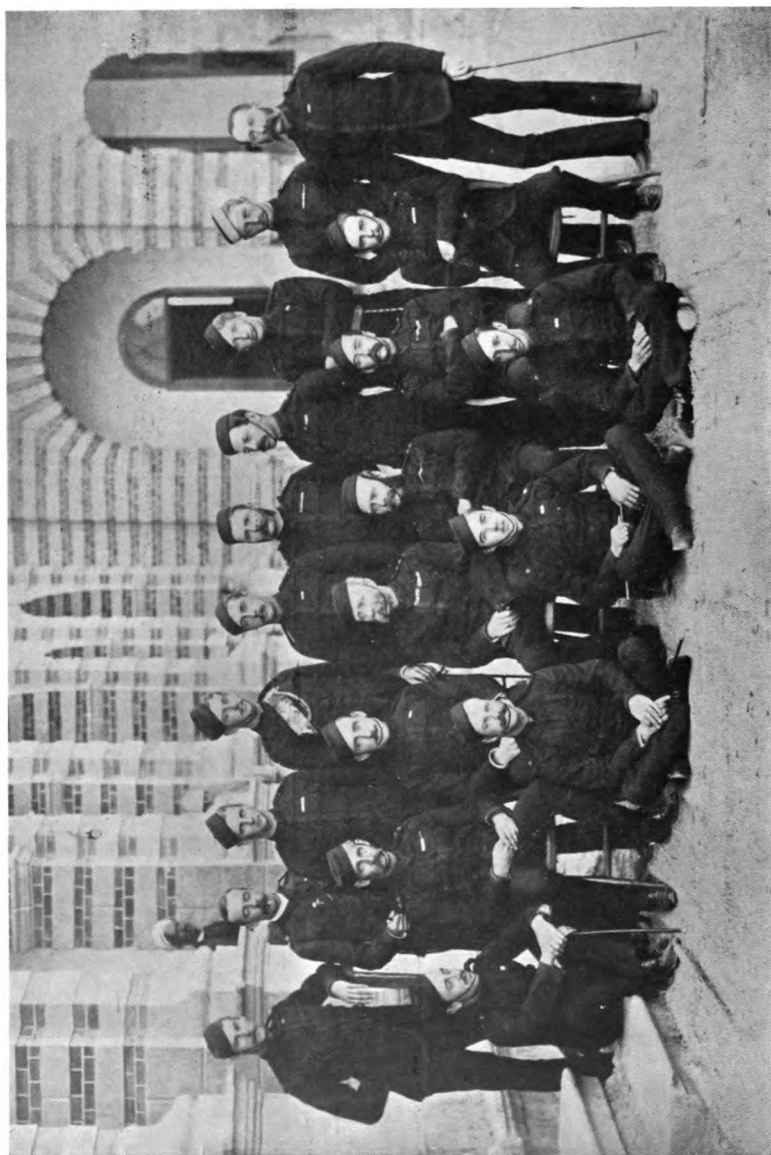
Five of us played for the Murree Cricket Club against a strong team from Abbottabad, which included W. M. Turner the old R. M. A. and Essex player, Captain C. B. Champain, 5th Gurkhas, and Captain Lathbury, R.E. To their 376 we only made 245, though Major Oxley and Curling got 150 for the first wicket when Curling got out for 75. Oxley was unfortunate in missing his century by only one run. They declared their innings closed with eight wickets down for 276, and we staved off defeat thanks to a brilliant stand for the eighth wicket by Barker and

Clarke (1st Wiltshire Regiment). Later in the season in the Murree and Peshawar match Major Oxley got a good 68 not out, and Sergeant Lowes a fine 64. The match ended, as is usual at Gharial, in a draw, Murree having rather the best of it.

The disappointing feature of the Battalion cricket is that we never seem to be able to get a full side, as with Major Oxley, G. Cookson, Harker, Grenfell and Denison to head the lot, we should have a very strong Battalion team.

Officers 3rd Battalion K.R.R., Abdin Barracks, Cairo, 1883.

Back row :—Lieut. W. J. Myers. Capt. Parry Okeden. Lieut. Dudley Ryder. Lieut. R. L. Bowers. Lieut. H. P. B. Riddell. Or.-Master J. Wilkins.
Capt. F. W. Archer. Lieut. T. E. Pilkington. Capt. C. Berkeley Pigott, 21st Hussars (late 3rd K.R.R.). Capt. J. E. Orange, Paymaster.



Centre row :—Lieut. W. H. Kennedy. Major C. P. Cramer. Lieut. and Adjutant C. R. R. McGregor. Colonel Sir Cromer Ashburnham, K.C.B., A.D.C.
Lieut.-Colonel W. L. K. Ogilvy. Capt. W. S. Anderson. Lieut. G. C. B. Baker.

Front row :—Lieut. The Hon. G. Canning. Lieut. G. S. Marling. Lieut. F. M. Beumont.

REGIMENTAL RECORDS.

3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1904.

1st January.—Lieut. A. D. Borton and twenty-eight N.C.O.'s and Riflemen completed a satisfactory course of instruction in Mounted Infantry duties.

8th January.—Draft of eighteen recruits from Rifle Depot.

24th January.—Colonel W. P. Campbell, A.D.C., relinquished command of the Battalion. The following farewell order was published 24th January:—"In bidding farewell to the Battalion Colonel W. P. Campbell, A.D.C., wishes to thank the Officers for their most cordial support, the Warrant and N.C. Officers for the ready and willing way they have always done their work, and the Riflemen for their good behaviour. Colonel W. P. Campbell, A.D.C., hopes that during his period of command he has made all ranks as happy when serving under him as they have made him happy in commanding them. He wishes every one the best of good luck and success in the future, and feels sure that they will always do their utmost to keep up the reputation of the good Regiment in which he has served for the last twenty-eight years.

26th January.—*London Gazette*:—Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel C. R. R. McGrigor to be Lieut.-Colonel *vice* W. P. Campbell, A.D.C., 25th January.

28th January.—Lieut.-Colonel C. R. R. McGrigor arrived and took over command of the Battalion.

5th February.—Draft of 101 recruits from Rifle Depot.

20th February.—Twelve Riflemen to Rifle Depot.

9th March.—Draft of forty-one Riflemen from Rifle Depot.

14th March.—Battalion inspected by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., etc., etc., who was much pleased with the turn-out of the Battalion.

16th March.—The Battalion embarked at Queenstown on SS. *Dilwara* for passage to Bermuda, there to be stationed. Strength, 23 Officers, 831 W.O.'s, rank and file. Details:—one officer and 92 rank and file were left at Cork and posted to Rifle Depot.

27th March.—Arrived Bermuda.

28th March.—Battalion disembarked. F, G, and H Companies proceeded on detachment to St. George's Island, C and D Companies on detachment to Warwick Camp, Head Quarters and A, B, and E Companies to Boaz Island.

11th April.—The Battalion was inspected by H. E. Lieut.-General Sir H. Le G. Geary, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Bermuda.

20th May.—The Battalion was inspected by H.E. Lieut.-General Sir R. M. Stewart, K.C.B., on taking over the command of Bermuda.

24th June.—*London Gazette* :—To be Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :—Lieut.-Colonel C. R. R. McGrigor.

28th June.—Five Riflemen (invalids) embarked on SS. *Beta* for passage to England.

15th July.—Three N.C.O.'s arrived per SS. *Orinoco* from Rifle Depot.

24th August.—H.E. the G.O.C. Bermuda directed the Commanding Officer to communicate to No. 564, Rifleman Comery, H.E.'s approval of the manner in which he performed the first aid to the wounded, thereby saving the life of No. 468, Rifleman Hird.

9th September.—Five Riflemen (invalids) embarked on SS. *Beta* for passage to England.

October.—Medal for "Long Service and Good Conduct" (without gratuity) awarded to No. 3600, Sergeant-Major A. C. Watkins.—A. O. 172 (C) of October, 1904.

29th November.—Draft consisting of three Officers, one Sergeant, one Corporal, and eighty-three Riflemen arrived per SS. *Mongolian* from 4th Battalion.—Disembarked 30th November.

3RD BATTALION K. R. R.—WARRANT OFFICERS.

3600 Sergeant-Major A. C. Watkins.
4227 Bandmaster J. Slattery.

STAFF SERGEANTS.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant	-	-	-	-	W. Humphries.
Instructor of Musketry, Col.-Sergt.	-	-	-	-	H. Eldred.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant,	-	-	-	-	J. E. Saunders.
Sergeant-Bugler	-	-	-	-	C. Caulfield.
Sergeant-Cook	-	-	-	-	M. Mc Dermott.
Pioneer-Sergeant	-	-	-	-	W. Addison.
Band-Sergeant	-	-	-	-	W. Austin.
Sergeant-Master-Tailor	-	-	-	-	G. Burgess.
Orderly-Room-Clerk, Sergeant	-	-	-	-	H. Wilson.
Officers' Mess-Sergeant	-	-	-	-	R. Hurley.
Armour-Quarter-Master-Sergeant	-	-	-	-	E. Webster, A.O.C.

COLOR-SERGEANTS.

A Company	-	-	-	-	-	973 A. Harman.
B "	-	-	-	-	-	2364 F. Waters.
C "	-	-	-	-	-	8114 J. Bainbridge.
D "	-	-	-	-	-	2258 F. Clay.
E "	-	-	-	-	-	7452 W. Marston.
F "	-	-	-	-	-	4331 H. Rowlinson.
G "	-	-	-	-	-	1864 A. Bennewith.
H "	-	-	-	-	-	2991 F. Roads.

Color-Sergeant A. Harman has since been promoted Sergeant-Major.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

Men in possession of	1 badge	-	-	-	-	-	234
" "	2 badges	-	-	-	-	-	72
" "	3 "	-	-	-	-	-	8
" "	4 "	-	-	-	-	-	2

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.—6.

WAR MEDALS.

One - - -	104	Four - - -	3
Two - - -	191	Five - - -	1
Three - - -	7	Six - - -	1

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.—11.

EXTENSIONS.—291.

INCREASE.—398.

DECREASE.—282.

CERTIFICATES OBTAINED.

MUSKETRY.—13.	SCHOOL OF COOKERY.—2.
MASTER TAILORS.—1.	MOUNTED INFANTRY.—95.
AMBULANCE CLASS.—13.	SIGNALLING.—1.
TRANSPORT.—34.	COLD SHOERS.—4.
FIELD WORKS, CHATHAM.—4.	GYMNASTIC.—3.

EDUCATIONAL.

1st Class—14.	2nd Class—113.	3rd Class—196.
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MUSKETRY CLASSIFICATION.

	Part I	Part II	Practice
A Company - - -	197'4	66'5	19'2
B " - - -	205'9	79'8	18'5
C " - - -	192'4	72'4	22'7
D " - - -	203'4	71'4	12'3
E " - - -	195'4	67'0	19'3
F " - - -	199'5	72'8	22'1
G " - - -	198'9	69'1	20'5
H " - - -	175'9	72'6	14'6

BEST SHOTS IN COMPANIES.

A Company—3240	Corporal Ramsey	- - -	355
B " 9074	Sergeant Warner	- - -	394
C " 8114	Color-Sergeant Bainbridge	- - -	389
D " 3946	Rifleman Long	- - -	370
E " 9283	Sergeant Wenham	- - -	359
F " 9971	Lance-Sergeant Yates	- - -	378
G " 1864	Color-Sergeant Bennewith	- - -	383
H " 4179	Lance-Corporal Meetcham	- - -	354

Report on the Bermuda Rifle Meeting.

Held at Warwick Camp, Bermuda, on 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd April, 1904.

The Bermuda Rifle Meeting was held at Warwick Camp on 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd April, three weeks after our arrival. Considering our want of practice and the short time we had been in the island we did pretty well on the whole as the prize list will show. We lost the Bermuda Championship by a bad score at 500, but Colour-Sergeant Bainbridge had the best score down the range—96. The Sailors had a good team and pulled up well after being 12 behind at 200 yards. Colour-Sergeant Bainbridge also made a very good fight for the Championship Cup, making a possible at 800 yards (ten shots), and only lost by one point. It was an exciting finish, as, had W. O. Hallett, of H.M.S. *Ariadne*, made anything but bullseyes with his last three shots, he would have lost. One of our teams made a specially good show in Team Competition No. 24,—a plate-breaking competition against another team. In their first tie they smashed all the plates of the opposing team in their first eight shots.

The chief prizes were as follows :—

- Competition No. 1.—Rank and File, 200 yards. Winner, Lance-Sergeant Buckle, score 33 ; 10th, Rifleman Hird, score 30.
- Competition No. 2.—Sergeants, 200 yards. 3rd, Colour-Sergeant Benewith, score 32.
- Competition No. 6.—All Comers, 500 yards. 1st, Colour-Sergeant Benewith, score 34 ; 7th, Captain Johnson, score 32.
- Competition No. 9.—Rank and File, 500 yards. 6th, Lance-Sergeant Yates, score 31.
- Competition No 10.—Sergeants, 500 yards. 2nd, Colour-Sergeant Bainbridge, score 32 ; 4th, Sergeant Reynolds, score 31.
- Competition No. 12.—Team Competition, vanishing targets, 120 yards. King's Royal Rifle Team 1st score, 25 ; Prize Cup and £2 Team :—Colour-Sergeant Bainbridge, Lance-Sergeants Buckle, Yates, Schofield, and Russell, and Corporal Charles.
- Competition No. 17.—Team Competition, snap-shooting behind cover. King's Royal Rifle Team, 2nd, score 27. Team :—Colour-

Sergeant Bainbridge, Lance-Sergeants Buckle, Yates, Schofield, and Russell, Corporal Charles, Riflemen Wright, Cavanagh, and Comery.

Competition No. 18.—Bermuda Championship, 200, 500, and 600 yards. King's Royal Rifle Team, 2nd, score 511. Teams:—Colour-Sergeants Bainbridge, Benewith, and Rawlinson, Sergeant Reynolds, Lance-Sergeant Yates, and Captain Johnson. This team also got special prizes for best score at 600 yards.

Competition No. 22.—Rank and File, 600 yards. 1st, Lance-Sergeant Yates, score 31; 5th, Rifleman Hird, score 28.

Competition No. 23.—Sergeants, 600 yards. 3rd, Sergeant Reynolds, score 30.

Competition No. 24.—Team Competition Plate Breaking. King's Royal Rifle Team 1st, prize, cup, and £2. Team:—Sergeant Reilly, Lance-Sergeants Yates, Buckle, Russell, and Schofield.

Competition No. 29.—Officers, W.O.'s, 600 yards. 3rd, Captain Johnson, score 29.

Competition No. 31.—Team Competition, Brinsmead. King's Royal Rifle Team 1st, score 19; prize, cup and £2. Team:—Colour-Sergeant Bainbridge, Lance-Sergeants Yates, Buckle, Russell, and Schofield, Corporal Charles, and Rifleman Cavanagh.

Competition No. 32.—Championship Cup. 7 shots, 200, 500, 600, 10 shots 800. 2nd, Colour-Sergeant Bainbridge, score 141 (possible at 800).

Several smaller prizes were gained which are not shown in the above list.

The Competition for the best shot of sergeants and lance-sergeants and for the best shot of the rank and file of the 3rd Battalion came off at Warwick Camp, Bermuda, on the 10th December.

The practices consisted of deliberate firing at 400 and 600 yards, also of rapid firing and firing at vanishing targets.

These practices had been selected by Lieut.-Colonel McGregor so as to test who were the best all-round shots in the Battalion, and the best shots certainly came to the front: seven rounds at each practice were fired. Nearly all the sergeants of the Battalion are marksmen, consequently there was a large number of competitors. Those who scored 80 points and upwards are as follows:

Rank and Name.	Co.	200 Yds. Rapid	230 Yds. Delib.	600 Yds. Delib.	200 Yds. Vanis. Target	Total Score
Col.-Sergt. J. Bainbridge	C	24	24	24	21	93
Col.-Sergt. A. Benewith	G	22	25	23	21	91
Sergt. A. Warner ...	B	27	24	18	21	90
Col.-Sergt. F. Clay ...	D	25	23	21	18	87
Sergt. J. Schofield ...	E	22	23	20	21	86
L.-Sergt. H. Yates ...	F	15	24	25	21	85
L.-Corpl. W. Tansley ...	B	24	23	22	21	90
Rifleman B. Stevens ...	F	21	25	19	21	86
L.-Corpl. E. McVittie ...	F	23	23	21	18	85
Bugler W. Buchanan ...	A	18	22	25	18	83
Rifleman G. H. Tack ...	A	26	22	22	12	82

Cricket Club.

No fresh talent was brought to light in the season of 1904, and the Battalion had to depend on the old hands. No doubt the reason for this is that the Battalion being divided into three parts, no one part being easily accessible from the others, it was found almost impossible to raise enthusiasm by company matches; and during the latter part of the summer, the relaxing climate, combined with the heat, made cricket rather a weariness than a pleasure. We were also somewhat limited in our list of opponents, for, after the departure of the fleet in May, there were only five white teams to compete against. We were wonderfully short of bowling, yet on every occasion but three we managed to get rid of the other side for a small score, perhaps owing to our fielding, which was very fair.

The Battalion played ten matches, of which they won six, lost three, and the remaining one was drawn. The following are the scores:—

Versus	Opponents' Score	Rifles' Score	Result
Navy ...	... 133 ...	... 181 ...	... won
" ...	... 50 and 82	... 248 ...	... won
7th Fusiliers (3rd) ...	... 112 ...	... 130 ...	... won
R. A. and R. E. ...	... 125 ...	... 164 ...	... won
Hamilton ...	... 77 ...	... 70 ...	... lost
Fusiliers ...	... 180 ...	... 87 ...	... lost
Hamilton ...	... 276 ...	... 78 ...	... lost
Fusiliers ...	... 209 for 9 wkts.	... 173 for 6 wickets	... drawn
" ...	... 79 ...	... 128 " 3 "	... won
" ...	... 105 and 124	... 84 & 149 for 8 wkts.	... won

Water Sports.

On November 7th, at Boaz, Bermuda, water sports were held by the 3rd Battalion. The heats for some of the events took place on the two previous days, in time for which competitors from the two detachments at Warwick Camp and St. George's had come in to Headquarters at Boaz. The band of the 3rd Battalion Royal Fusiliers played a selection of music during the afternoon. The Governor and Lady Stewart were amongst those present, and at the close of day Lady Stewart kindly presented the prizes.

The following is a list of the events and the prize winners :—

100 Yards.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Bandsman Prudence, Band. | 3. Boy Allen (5612), Band. |
| 2. Rifleman Davies, E Coy. | 4. Corporal Bottomley, B Coy. |

100 Yards Race for Boys.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Boy Beale, Band. | 3. Boy O'Donnell, Band. |
| 2. „ Allen (6040), Band. | 4. „ Tipping „ |

Quarter-Mile.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Bandsman Woods, Band. | 3. Rifleman Shann, F Coy. |
| 2. Rifleman Grizzell, G Coy. | 4. Corporal Bottomley, B Coy. |

V. C. Race.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Bandsman Woods and Bugler Buchanan. | 3. Riflemen Ball and Sims. |
| 2. Riflemen Saunders and Harrop. | 4. Lance-Corporals Frogley and Willing. |

Royal Fusiliers' Band Race.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Bandsman Harrison. | 3. Bandsman Saunders. |
| 2. „ Strickland. | 4. Sergeant Harris. |

Tug-of-War.

- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| 1. Band. | 2. F Company. |
|----------|---------------|

Team Race.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Band, 65 points. | 2. D Company, 51 points. |
| | 3. B Company, 48 points. |

Water Football.

- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| 1. Band. | 2. F Company. |
|----------|---------------|

Diving.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Rifleman Kilcullen, A Coy. | 3. Bugler Buchanan, A Coy. |
| 2. „ Jones „ | 4. Boy Beale, Band. |

Boat Race.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. F Company. | 2. E Company. |
|---------------|---------------|

100 Yards (open to Army and Navy).

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Bdsmn. Prudence, 3rd K.R.R., | 3. Rifleman Benson, E Coy., |
| 2. Gunner Burrows, R.G.A. | 3rd K.R.R. |

Egg and Spoon Race.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Bandsman Woods, Band. | 3. Corporal Bottomley, B Coy. |
| 2. Bugler Buchanan, A Coy. | 4. Rifleman Davies, E Coy. |

Obstacle Race.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Rifleman Davies, E Coy. | 3. Rifleman Hyden, A Coy. |
| 2. „ Jones, A Coy. | 4. Bandsman Harper, Band. |

Quarter-Mile (open to Army and Navy).

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Bandsman Prudence, Band, | 2. Rflmn. Kilcullen, 3rd K.R.R. |
| 3rd K.R.R. | 3. „ Benson, 3rd K.R.R. |

Hobby-Horse Race.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Rifleman Wilson, H Coy. | 3. Rifleman Treasure, D Coy. |
| 2. „ Harrop, D „ | |

Greasy Pole.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Rifleman Regan, A Coy. | 3. Rifleman Chapman, A Coy. |
| 2. „ Dunn, B „ | |

The judges were Lieut. A. Leith, Lieut. Hon. A. F. W. Harris, 2nd Lieut. R. M. Gosling, Schoolmaster Smith, Sergeant Mc Dermott, Sergeant Wilson, Lance-Sergeant Ramsey. Starter—Sergeant-Major Watkins. Clerk of the Course—Color-Sergeant Harman.

REGIMENTAL RECORDS.

4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.*From 1st January to 31st December, 1904.*

13th January.—Young Soldier's Cup.—The following has been received from D. A. A. G. H. D.:—"The G. O. Commanding directs me to congratulate you and the Battalion under your command on your most gratifying success in this contest. Would you kindly have this conveyed to the 'young soldiers' concerned?"

20th January.—A draft of 120 sent to 2nd Battalion, India.

1st February.—A draft of 200 sent to 1st Battalion, Malta.

5th May.—Brevet-General C. J. Blomfield, D.S.O., commanding H.D., held a parade to take leave of the Battalion, prior to its departure for England. The team sent to represent the Battalion at the Transvaal Bisley Rifle Meeting won the Field Firing Competition, and Sergeant Whitley was fourth in the Governor's Cup, and fifth in the Grand Aggregate.

7th May.—The O.C., having telegraphed congratulations of all ranks of the Battalion to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., on his appointment as Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment in succession to His late R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., has received the following reply:—"Prince of Wales sincerely thanks all ranks 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifles for kind message."

7th May.—A Company under command of Lieut. G. A. Howard and a small party of F Company proceeded on detachment to Pietermaritzburg for duty pending departure of Battalion for England. Colour-Sergeant H.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. A. FORTESCUE.

Commanding 4th Battalion.

Lamond has been awarded the Silver Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct. 2nd Lieut. H. C. Ponsonby posted to Battalion.

31st May.—The Battalion under command of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Fortescue, strength 17 Officers, 1 W.O., and 772 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, left Harrismith on 1st June for Durban *en route* to England and embarked on H.M.T. *Sicilia*. Arrived and disembarked on 28th June at Southampton, and entrained for Gosport, there to be stationed.

NAMES OF OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Col. F. A. Fortescue.	2nd Lieut. A. J. Hunter.
Major F. Douglas-Pennant.	„ E. G. St. Aubyn.
Captain W. H. L. Allgood.	„ L. Aylmer.
„ C. H. R. Seymour.	„ W. L. Clinton.
Lieut. C. A. Howard.	„ H. C. Ponsonby.
„ G. T. Lee.	„ J. S. Mellor.
„ F. W. L. Edwards.	Capt. and Adj. H. Wake,
„ G. Wynne-Finch.	D.S.O.
2nd Lieut. C. J. T. R. Wingfield.	Lieut. and Qr.-Mr. W. Judge.

11th August.—The M.I. Company of the Battalion arrived home on the SS. *Malta* from active service in Somaliland.

17th August.—The Battalion furnished a guard of honour and band under command of 2nd Lieut. A. A. Soames on the occasion of the opening of the Riflemen's Cottage Homes, Winchester, by H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig Holstein.

30th August. The Battalion was inspected by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., etc., Inspector-General to the Forces.

31st August.—Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Fortescue received sanction of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., etc., etc., Colonel-in-Chief King's Royal Rifle Corps, for the "Duke of York's March" being played as the "Inspection tune." d/ Marlboro House, 20th August.

6th September.—The Battalion paraded this day for the presentation of South African War Medals by General

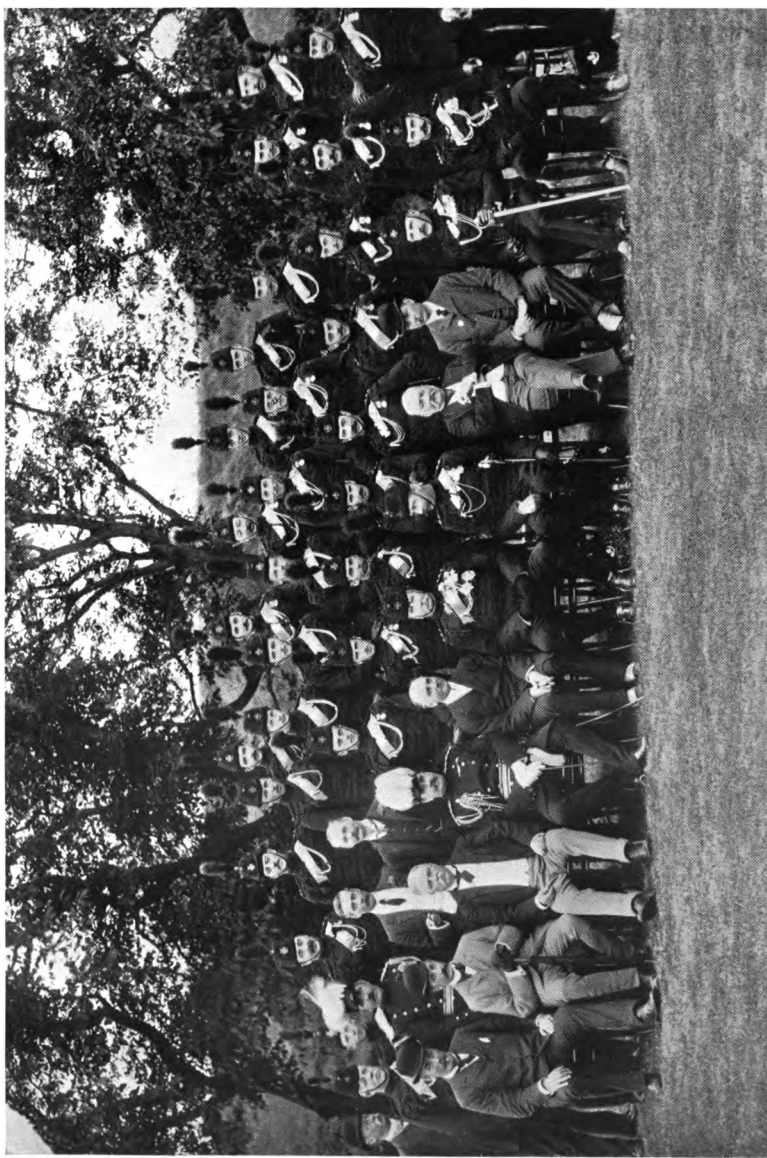
Right Hon. Sir R. H. Buller, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel Commandant King's Royal Rifle Corps. Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Fortescue was in command, and the strength of the parade was as under:—Officers, 27; W.O.'s, 2; Sergeants, 52; Rank and File, 759. There were 312 medals presented, and at the conclusion the Battalion formed up in quarter column and the General complimented the Battalion on their general appearance, smartness of drill, and good behaviour. The following officers formerly connected with the Regiment were present:—General Pemberton, General R. S. R. Fetherstonhaugh, C.B., Brigadier General W. Pitcairn Campbell, A.D.C., Colonel A. Morris, Colonel H. R. Mends, Colonel E. W. Herbert, C.B., Commanding Rifle Depôt; also Major-General R. A. Montgomery, C.B., Commanding Southern District, and Brigadier-General E. S. Browne, V.C., C.B., Commanding XIth Brigade.

9th September.—Extracts from *London Gazette*, 6th September:—"The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the D.S.O. in recognition of the services of the under-mentioned officer. To a companion of the 'Distinguished Service Order,' Captain Geoffrey Charles Shakerley. The King has further been pleased to approve of the grant of the medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to No. 2556, Rifleman J. Miller, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifles." The C.O. congratulated both recipients on gaining these distinctions.

11th October.—A draft of 102 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen proceeded to India to join the 2nd Battalion.

17th October.—A draft of 84 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen proceeded to Bermuda to join the 3rd Battalion.

30th October.—The G.O.C. XIth Brigade (Brigadier General Browne, V.C., C.B.) presented the medal awarded to Rifleman J. Miller for Distinguished Conduct in the Field, and addressed the Battalion.



OFFICERS 4TH BATTALION, AND VISITORS.
Taken at Distribution of Medals, at Gosport, 1904.

4TH BATTALION K. R. R.—WARRANT OFFICERS.
Sergeant-Major L. Owen. Bandmaster A. Parkes.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant	-	-	-	-	A. J. Saville.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Q.-M.-Sergt.	-	-	-	-	T. J. Jones.
Sergt.-Instructor of Musketry, Col.-Sergt.	-	-	-	-	C. Smith.
Sergeant-Bugler	-	-	-	-	E. Bates.
Sergeant-Master-Cook	-	-	-	-	G. Archer.
Pioneer-Sergeant	-	-	-	-	H. Wear.
Orderly Room Clerk, Sergeant	-	-	-	-	J. Cam.

COLOR-SERGEANTS.

A Company	-	-	-	-	-	H. Paul.
B	"	-	-	-	-	J. Kelly.
C	"	-	-	-	-	W. Wagstaff.
D	"	-	-	-	-	W. Jackman.
E	"	-	-	-	-	H. Morgan.
F	"	-	-	-	-	H. Lamond.
G	"	-	-	-	-	B. Allwork.
H	"	-	-	-	-	J. Barber.
Supernumerary	-	-	-	-	-	J. Hogan.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.—668.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.—5.

WAR MEDALS.

Queen's, South Africa	-	426	West Africa	-	-	1	
King's, " "	-	70	Indian	-	-	19	
Chitral	-	-	-	1	Somaliland	-	92
Rhodesia	-	-	-	1	Distinguished Conduct	-	1

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.—14.

EXTENSIONS.—261.

INCREASE.

Officers	-	-	-	12	N.C.O.'s and men	-	231
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DECREASE.

Officers	-	-	-	6	N.C.O.'s and men	-	758
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CERTIFICATES OBTAINED.

MUSKETRY.

Sergeant-Major L. Owen.	Color-Sergeant H. Morgan.
Quar.-Master-Sergeant T. J. Jones.	Sergeant G. Goymer.
Sergt Ins. Mus., Col.-Sergt. C. Smith.	" H. Whitley,
Sergeant W. Heath.	" A. Harvey.
Color-Sergeant J. Barber.	" T. Lycett.
" " J. Kelly.	Color-Sergeant B. Allwork.

TRANSPORT.

Sergeant A. Frostick Sergeant L. Rabnett
And eight men.

TELEGRAPHY.

Sergeant R. Stevens.

SIGNALLING.

Sergeant A. E. Astrop.	Corporal J. Walker.
" T. Shillito.	Color-Sergeant W. Wagstaff.
Corporal C. Rose.	Sergeant R. Stevens.
Rifleman J. Beaumont.	

GYMNASTIC.

Color-Sergeant W. Wagstaff.	Sergeant Read.
" " J. Barber.	" Grew.
Sergeant Madeley.	Corporal Nuttall.

EDUCATIONAL.

1st Class—15.	2nd Class—178.	3rd Class—88.
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MUSKETRY CLASSIFICATION.

A Company	-	-	199	E Company	-	-	190
B "	-	-	202	F "	-	-	199
C "	-	-	204	G "	-	-	193
D "	-	-	191	H "	-	-	186

BEST SHOT IN BATTALION.

Of Sergeants	-	-	-	Sergeant A. E. Harvey.
Of Rank and File	-	-	-	Corporal J. Wilson.

BEST SHOTS IN COMPANIES.

A Company	-	-	Col.-Sergt. Instr. Musketry C. Smith.
B "	-	-	Rifleman F. Chowns.
C "	-	-	" F. Jeffery.
D "	-	-	Corporal A. Smith.
E "	-	-	Lance-Corporal W. Murphy.
F "	-	-	Corporal E. Machin.
G "	-	-	Color-Sergeant B. Allwork.
H "	-	-	" " J. Barker.



WARRANT OFFICERS, STAFF SERGEANTS, AND SERGEANTS 4TH BATTALION, WITH VISITORS.
Taken at the Distribution of Medals, at Gosport, 1904.

Cups won by 4th Battalion at Harrismith

during their last year there.

Harrismith Polo Cup.
Won 1902 and 1903.

Young Soldiers' Cup,
1903.

Subalterns' Polo Tournament, 1902.
All S. Africa played at Standerton.

Natal Football
Association Cup,
1903-4.

Transvaal
Bisley.

Transvaal
Bisley.



Transvaal
Bisley.

Transvaal Bisley
Inter Regimental Cup,
1904.

Transvaal
Bisley.

Rifles' Walking Match.

THE officers of the 4th King's Royal Rifles, stationed at the New Barracks, Gosport, challenged the sergeants to a walking match, which the latter immediately accepted. It was soon arranged that there should be four officers and four sergeants, and that they should travel by train to Winchester, and walk from there to Gosport. Drill order was the dress, and this consists of belt, side arms and rifle. There was no preliminary training, and the walk took place on November 8th, 1904, a start being made from the Cathedral City at 9.40.

The competitors started off very fast, but soon found their lack of training and slowed down somewhat, although no stop was made during the journey. The roads were a bit heavy in places, but on the whole good. The distance is nearly twenty-six miles, and this was covered in just under five hours, which is certainly an exceptionally good performance.

The first man to arrive at the barracks was Lieutenant Watson, at 2.30 p.m., Sergeant Lycett followed about three minutes later, and the others arrived in this order: Lieutenant Soanes, Sergeant Brasie, Sergeant Gardener, Sergeant Fleming, Lieutenant Wingfield, and Lieutenant Ponsonby, who was timed at 2.50 p.m.

The walk elicited much interest among the men, and there was a large gathering to witness the arrival of the walkers, who appeared in no way fagged.

RIFLE DEPÔT RECORDS.

7th January.—A draft of 21 recruits off strength to 3rd Battalion.

20th January.—Captain A. J. Lainson, D.S.O., off strength.

23rd January.—Major L. F. Philips off strength to Staff College.

24th January.—Captain L. B. Cumberland on strength.

3rd February.—A draft of 102 recruits off strength to 3rd Battalion.

11th February.—Major F. B. M. Henniker off strength.

12th February.—Captain Hon. J. R. Brownlow promoted Major. Extract from *London Gazette* dated 9th February, 1904.

17th February.—Captain J. A. Hope on strength.

10th March.—A draft of 40 N.C.O.'s and men off strength to 3rd Battalion.

22nd March.—A party of 100 N.C.O.'s and men under the command of Lieutenants Hodgson and Poë proceeded to London to attend the funeral of His late Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

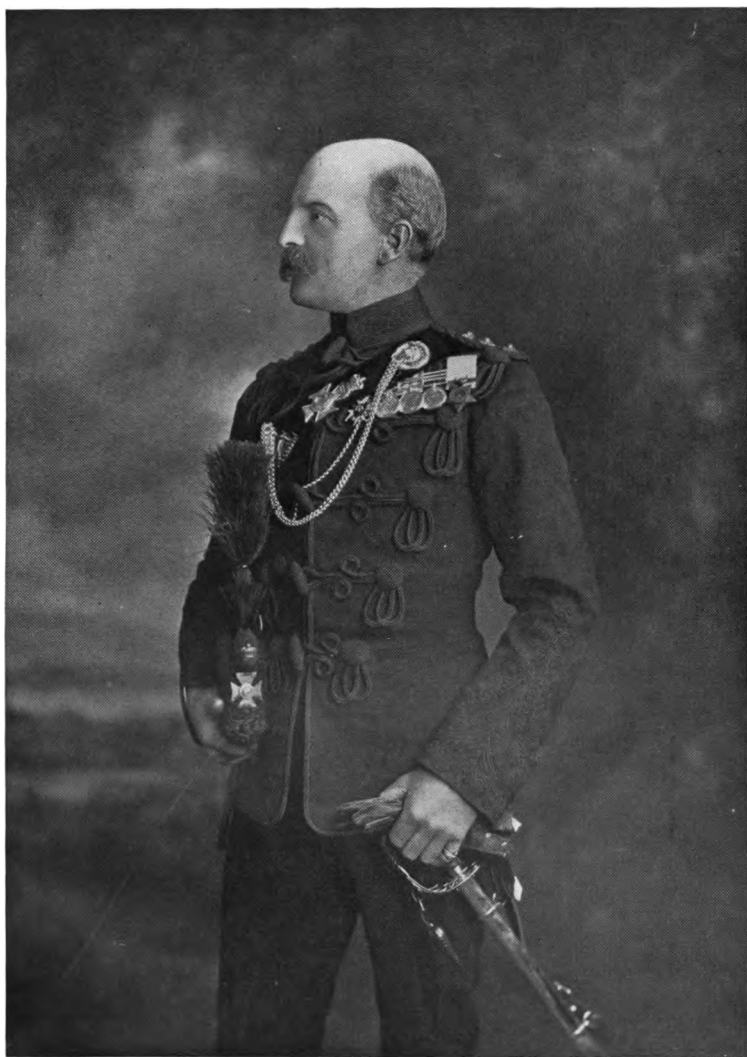
28th March.—The Rifle Depôt moved from Gosport to Winchester.

5th May.—General H. R. H. the Prince of Wales appointed Colonel-in-Chief.

13th May.—The Rifle Depôt was inspected by the G.O.C. Southern District.

25th May.—Colonel H. R. Mends off strength.

25th May.—Colonel E. W. Herbert, C.B., assumes command of Rifle Depôt.



COLONEL E. W. HERBERT, C.B.
Commanding Rifle Depôt.

1st July.—A draft of 130 N.C.O.'s, riflemen, and recruits off strength to 4th Battalion.

13th July.—Lieutenant F. H. Nugent (R.B.) appointed Assistant Adjutant of the Rifle Depôt.

15th July.—All recruits under command of Lieutenants C. V. L. Poë (K.R.R.) and F. St. John Blacker, and 50 N.C.O.'s and riflemen under Major the Hon. J. R. Brownlow, formed a Guard of Honour on the occasion of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig Holstein opening the Memorial Cottage Homes at St. Cross.

30th August.—Captain W. F. Wyndham and Lieutenant G. T. Lee on strength.

17th October.—Lieutenant G. C. Kelly on strength.

18th November.—Lieutenant R. E. Crichton off strength.

18th November.—212 N.C.O.'s and recruits off strength to 1st Battalion.

10th December.—A draft of 22 recruits off strength to 4th Battalion.

13th December.—Lieutenant R. H. Seymour on strength.

20th December.—Lieutenant T. H. Harker off strength.

29th December.—Lieutenant C. V. L. Poë off strength.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant	-	-	-	-	W. Line.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant	-	-	-	-	J. Jackson.
Officers' Mess-Sergeant	-	-	-	-	A. Fuller.
Sergeant-Master-Tailor	-	-	-	-	G. Simpson,

COLOR-SERGEANTS.

A Company	-	-	-	-	-	A. Arno.
B "	-	-	-	-	-	J. Barnes.
C "	-	-	-	-	-	
D "	-	-	-	-	-	T. Sear.
E "	-	-	-	-	-	
F "	-	-	-	-	-	A. Davis.
G "	-	-	-	-	-	H. Horlock.
H "	-	-	-	-	-	R. J. Kensdale.

INCREASE						
<i>(During the year 1904).</i>						
Recruits joined	-	-	-	-	-	562
From Desertion	-	-	-	-	-	7
„ Army Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	4
„ Other Corps	-	-	-	-	-	4
„ Home Battalions	-	-	-	-	-	148
„ Service Companies abroad	-	-	-	-	-	414
Re-enlistment	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	-	-	-	-	1140

DECREASE						
<i>(During the year 1904).</i>						
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	166
Deserters	-	-	-	-	-	10
To Army Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	220
„ Other Corps	-	-	-	-	-	13
„ Auxiliary Forces	-	-	-	-	-	7
„ Home Battalions	-	-	-	-	-	485
„ Battalions abroad	-	-	-	-	-	20
Total	-	-	-	-	-	921

MUSKETRY, 1904.

	Figure of Merit.	Best Shot.	Score.
1st Depot.	178'1.	Rifleman Shillam.	257.
2nd „	203'8.	C.-Sergt. McKey	273.
3rd „	192'4.	Sergeant Challen.	258.
4th „	188'6.	„ Holmes.	256.
Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
20	50	34	10
			No. Exercised.
			114
			Figure of Merit.
			190'7.

The Prince of Wales' Cup.—200, 500, 600 yards (no sighters).

Inter-Regiment Depôt Team Match.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps Depôt Team won the Second Prize, £4, losing the Cup by only one point.

Sergeant Holmes	-	-	-	-	-	95
„ Challen	-	-	-	-	-	94
Colour-Sergeant McKey	-	-	-	-	-	94
Quarter-Master-Sergeant Line	-	-	-	-	-	86
Colour-Sergeant Davies	-	-	-	-	-	84
Lieutenant Lee	-	-	-	-	-	79

Average 88'6.



SERGEANT-MASTER-TAILOR G. SIMPSON, RIFLE DEPÔT.

Born in 3rd Battalion K. R. R., served twenty-one years in Regiment and Depôt, and five years in the Rifle Brigade.

The above Team Match and Musketry Course were shot in November in unfavourable weather.

Army Rifle Meeting (Aldershot).—200, 500, and 600 yards.

	Points	Prize
"All Comers"—Sergeant Challen - -	95	10s.
Color-Sergeant McKey -	93	10s.

Army Sixty Rifle Meeting (Bisley).

Color-Sergeant Mc Key tied 3rd prize	478	-	95'6	-	£5. 10s.		
Sergeant Challen, 14th prize	-	-	463	-	92'6	-	£2. 10s.

National Rifle Association Meeting (Bisley).

"All Comers."

"Graphic," 500 yards—Sergeant Challen	-	-	34	-	£1
"Tyro," 200 and 500 yards—	"	"	67	-	£1. 5s.
"Hour Glass," 600 yards—Color-Sergeant Mc Key			32	-	£1

Methuen Cup.

The "Green Jacket" Team were 2nd; average 90. Color-Sergeant Mc Key, Sergeant Challen, and Whiteley shot in the Team, and scored 84, 91, and 94 respectively.

Southern District League Challenge Cup.

Open to teams of Army and Navy in Southern District. 500, 600, and 800 yards. The Rifle Dépôt Team defeated the following teams, winning the Cup and nine Silver Medals for the second time.

Team	Average	Team	Average
2nd Middlesex Regt. -	78'5	Rifle Dépôt	90'2
Sergeant Challen, Rifle Dépôt, 98.			
Royal Marine Artillery -	84'8	Rifle Dépôt	85'8
Color-Sergeant Mc Key, Rifle Dépôt, 92.			
5th V. B. Hants Regt. -	89'3	Rifle Dépôt	92'2
Color-Sergeant Mc Key, Rifle Dépôt, 97.			

Browdown Army and Navy Rifle Meeting.

200 yards.—Quarter-Master-Sergeant Line	33 points	-	10s.
Color-Sergeant Mc Key -	33	"	10s.
Sergeant Challen -	31	"	5s.
Color-Sergeant Kensdale -	31	"	5s.
500 yards.—Sergeant Challen -	34	"	10s.
Color-Sergeant Mc Key -	33	"	10s.
600 yards.—Color-Sergeant Mc Key -	28	"	5s.
800 yards.—Sergeant Challen -	43	"	5s.
Color-Sergeant Mc Key -	41	"	5s.

Aggregate—200, 500, 600, and 800 yards.

Color-Sergeant Mc Key	-	-	-	135 points	-	10s.
Sergeant Challen	-	-	-	133 „	-	10s.

Portsmouth Town Challenge Shield.

The Rifle Depot Team were 4th; average 88·5. Top score—Sergeant Challen, 96.

The “Angus Steward,” “Sir Guy Campbell,” “Buchanan-Riddell,” and “London Rifle Brigade” Challenge Cups were not competed for in 1904.

Memoir of R. Ernest Reade, D.S.O.

ROBERT ERNEST READE, known to his friends as "Ernest," was born on April 18th, 1879, and spent his early years at Wilmont, County Antrim (near Belfast), the residence of his father, R. H. Reade. He was the second of a family of five, having one brother older, and three sisters younger than himself.

At the age of eleven he was sent to a private school, kept by the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, at Waynfleet, and on reaching fourteen he passed to Harrow, where, with his brother George, who had preceded him, he was placed in the "Grove," the house of Mr. E. E. Bowen. He remained there until he was eighteen, having, during his last year, been Head of the House and in the Sixth Form.

The impression he produced on those to whom he was known during this period will be found by reference to the touching article which appeared in the school journal, the *Harrovian*, of March 30th, 1901, published soon after the news of his death was received.

Here he gained the friendship of his house-master, E. E. Bowen, brother of Lord Bowen, a man of original and versatile character, who, under successive headmasters, was an abiding influence in the school. He wrote its songs, he took an active interest in its games, he devoted his life to promoting its success, and his fortune at his death to increasing its revenues.

From Harrow Ernest went up to Cambridge for the purpose of qualifying for the Army. He entered Trinity College in June, 1897, and in 1898 passed the General Examination, taking a first class. After this he studied for a short time with Mr. Courtenay Welch at Aldershot, and in the spring of 1898 he entered for examination and passed fifth in the list of University candidates.

Having obtained a commission in the 60th (King's Royal Rifle Corps), dated August 2nd, he received

orders to be ready to sail for South Africa on October 2nd to join the 1st Battalion, but seeing that a conflict with the Boers was probable, he wrote to the War Office offering to start at any time he was required. His offer was accepted, and he sailed on September 17th from Southampton, in the *Tantallon Castle*, the ship which carried Sir George White and his staff.

On the voyage he made the acquaintance of three other young officers, all of whom, as well as himself, were destined to die gallantly in South Africa. These were Marsden, of the 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifles, and Field and Lafone of the Devons. With Marsden he formed a friendship, and deeply felt his death at the battle of Farquhar's Farm, early in the siege of Ladysmith. Field and Lafone perished at the battle of Waggon Hill, close to the spot where he was engaged. The last to survive of these four promising young soldiers was Ernest.

By sailing September 17th instead of on the date of his original orders, he reached his battalion just in time to take part in the battle of Talana Hill on October 20th, of which he wrote home a most interesting account, accompanied by maps and sketches of positions.

He was in the retreat to Ladysmith, and in Ladysmith during the siege. Owing to the heavy loss at the battle of Talana Hill, his battalion was so short of officers that, although only a junior second lieutenant, he was placed in charge of a company. And it was in this capacity that at the battle of Waggon Hill, in one of the hottest encounters of the day, he rallied his men at a critical moment, and saved the situation in that part of the field. For this service he was mentioned in Sir Geo. White's despatches for "conspicuous gallantry," and received the "Distinguished Service Order." He did not live to hear of the distinction conferred on him. For although two devoted friends, knowing the intense pleasure the news would give him, wired it to him from London the day it appeared in the *Gazette*, it arrived too late. He had been mortally wounded on that day,

the 2nd February, 1901, and never quite regained consciousness until his death on the 4th.

At the time (January 6th, 1900) that he earned this distinction, he had held his commission for only five months, and had been with his regiment less than three.

The journal which he kept throughout the whole period of the siege, is written in so cheerful a strain that it is only by the light of later and fuller accounts one can realise how great were the sufferings and privations borne by the besieged. It was evident that he had been very ill during the last month of the siege, but he touched lightly on this subject.

Two days after the siege was raised he was ordered into hospital with enteric fever. That his life was saved at that time was due to the skill and attention of the doctors and nurses, but more especially to the tender care of Mrs. Knox, wife of Colonel (now General Sir William) Knox, C.B., R.A., who came into Ladysmith immediately after the relief, and acted the part of a ministering angel to the soldiers in hospital in that ghastly place, at that terrible and trying time.

As soon as he was convalescent he was conveyed by an invalid train to Durban, and on arrival there was still so weak that he had to be carried on board the steamer *Orcana*. By the time he reached the Cape he was just able to crawl on deck. When he arrived at Southampton, so wonderful was the effect of the sea air upon a youthful constitution, that although not up to his usual standard of strength, he was apparently almost well.

He reached home early in May, and remained until the following November. Although deeply attached to his family and his home, and much enjoying the hospitality extended to him by friends in the neighbourhood, he became impatient to return to South Africa, as fighting was still going on.

When, therefore, in October, the Medical Board, which some time before had refused to pass him, pro-

nounced him fit for active service, he was quite elated at the prospect of returning to his regiment.

He sailed for the second time to Capetown by the transport *Aurania*. After some delay there, and after travelling *viâ* Durban, Pietermaritzburg, and Pretoria, where he saw Madam Kruger sitting at her door, he succeeded in reaching his headquarters at Middelburg on Christmas Eve, and met with a most cordial welcome from his colonel and brother officers. Colonel (then Major) Campbell and he had been thrown much together during the siege of Ladysmith. Colonel Campbell was so kind and encouraging to his junior lieutenant that Ernest became much attached to him, and formed an admiration for his fine soldierly character and military capacity.

To his great delight he was immediately appointed to the Company of Mounted Infantry, and sent to a small station called Pan, some miles from Middelburg, with forty men under his command.

The total number at the station was about 400, consisting of 200 Berkshire, some of the Royal Irish Regiment, and a battery of Artillery. Marsden set to work with characteristic ardour to perfect the fortifications on his side of the camp.

On January 30th he received notice that he was to join a column under Colonel Campbell, despatched in pursuit of the Boers. On February 2nd the column encountered some of the enemy. He was sent in command of a party of eleven men to support a small body of the 18th Hussars, and advanced to attack about thirty Boers extremely well posted.

On being almost immediately wounded in three places, viz., in both arms and one wrist, he ordered his men to retire, but only four or five were able to do so, all the rest having been killed or wounded. His sergeant, Burton, who was an admirable soldier and a very superior man (a reservist on the eve of returning to his wife and family), most gallantly remained with

his officer to bind his wounds, and was found beside him shot dead. The Boers came up and robbed Ernest of his pistol, glasses, belt, etc. They gave him a drink of water, but would not bind his wounds. The artery of one arm had been cut, causing profuse bleeding. When the Boers were driven off by reinforcements he was found in an utterly exhausted and semi-conscious state. The three surgeons on the spot considered, from the appearance presented by the wounds, that they had been inflicted by soft-nosed bullets. They amputated a little finger, but feared, in the state of extreme debility to which he was reduced, to operate on the arm. He died on the afternoon of February 4th of weakness caused by loss of blood and the shock.

He was laid to rest by his colonel and his comrades, on the lonely veldt, near a place called Bochmanfontein. A rude wooden cross marked the spot, which has since been replaced by a marble and granite cross erected by his father. Ernest's name is to be found in the list of Harrow boys killed in the war, in the new transept in the School Chapel. Memorial windows are also to be seen in Drumbeg Parish Church and the C.I. Cathedral, Belfast.

Such is a bare outline of the life, brief, but full of promise, of one who, early cut down, will be long remembered by many friends, never forgotten by some.

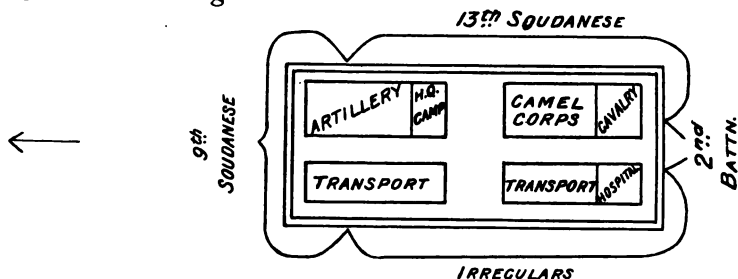
One who was not a relation, but who knew him well, wrote thus:—"So passed away one of the most perfect characters I have ever known, one who attracted affection and admiration wherever he moved, who, even at such a moment as this, it is a delight to have known. Simplicity and pureness of mind, courage, and honour, unselfishness quite uncommon, delightful industry, playfulness and high capacity for enjoyment."

Expedition to Khartoum.

On board Steamer *en route* to Omdurman.

Sunday, 26th November, 1899.

W. H. and I arrived at Fachi Shoya on the evening of the 20th. All the troops for the expedition were present, and consisted of one squadron of Cavalry under B.T., six Field Guns and six Maxims, B. (two of the Maxims with galloping teams ready, if necessary, to operate with mounted troops); 250 Camel Corps, H.; 9th Soudanese, D.; 13th Soudanese, M.; 1,000 Irregulars, G. (these were all prisoners, whom we captured at Omdurman; they were armed with Remingtons, and carried their own water and supplies on their backs and on donkeys); 800 transport camels, H.; and one company of the 2nd Egyptian Battalion. The force left Fachi Shoya on the afternoon of the 21st about 4 p.m., taking three days water and eight days' supplies. By 5.30 we were clear of the thick bush which borders the river, and bivouacked in the following formation:—



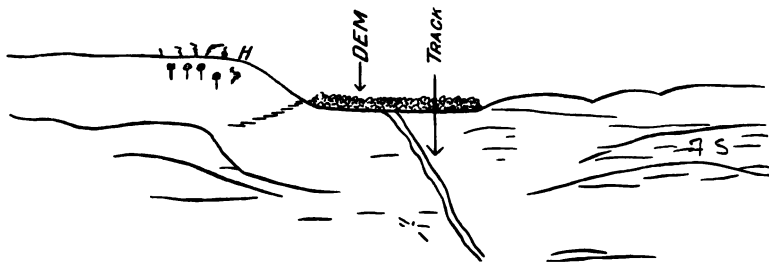
I omitted to mention that L. was in command of the Infantry, with D. as Brigade-Major.

At 11.15 p.m. we marched on again, men having filled water bottles and horses and mules had a drink. We marched in the above formation, except that the Cavalry formed a screen about 500 yards in front, supported by one company of the 9th Soudanese and the two galloping Maxims. My post was to watch over the right and half of the rear face, and keep W. informed if the

formation was being kept correctly or otherwise. The front face marched in company fours at fronting distance, the side face in fours, and the rear face in line two deep, Camel Corps about 500 yards out on both flanks, and one company C.C. covering rear face, at about the same distance. The track led through the centre of a very shallow depression, the C.C. on either side being just on the top of the higher ground, for the most part most excellent going, almost as good as on a cinder track, though here and there we came on spells of tussocky white grass and cracked ground. The sides of the rising ground sparsely covered with small trees, which occasionally developed into thicker cover and shrub, but there was never the slightest difficulty in marching on the broad front we had taken up.

I must explain that at this time our intelligence was that Fedil was probably at c, and the Khalifa at Gedid. An hour before daylight we halted at b, and the Cavalry and Arab Mounted Scouts pushed on to reconnoitre. As soon as it was light we advanced, left the transport on a hill just to the left of the track, with the company of the 2nd Battalion and 150 Irregulars as escort, while the Infantry got in fighting formation. From the high ground where the transport was one commanded a good view, and even the fact of being up most of the night could not prevent one from enjoying the sight. But unfortunately, even with the best of glasses, no sign could be seen of a dervish. When we were some little way, or about half way between b and c, M. came back from the front to say the beggars had gone, gone the previous day. Very annoying; however, a few minutes later in came news that the Arab Scouts, who had shoved on ahead when the Cavalry found c evacuated, had found a dervish on the track who said that Fedil's force was at Abu Aadel (marked d on the map, about four miles beyond c). As already stated, the transport had been left behind; they were, however, now sent for, and M. with the Cavalry, Camel Corps, two guns, and four Maxims, supported by the Irregulars, was directed to push on as

quickly as possible, to endeavour to hold the enemy (at D) until the remainder of our force could get up. You see they could not be sent on, as it was necessary to water them from the transport, which was still some distance in the rear. W. directed me to accompany M.'s force. At c we found the evacuated Dervish camp, a fair amount of grain and a small and filthy pool, which, however, enabled us to give the horses and mules a bit of a drink. At 8.45 we started on (in the direction of D). It was the most ideal manœuvring country. The track, as before, ran at the bottom of a very slight depression, along which we marched, Cavalry scouting out in front, and with them some of our Arab horsemen. About 9.15 we made out twenty or thirty horsemen on the top of a slight ridge running at right angles to the track. These gradually fell back as we advanced, and in a few minutes we were on the ridge with our Cavalry. In front, some 300 yards off, lay a second ridge, on which again were their scouts, in fact the view in front of us was rather as below :—



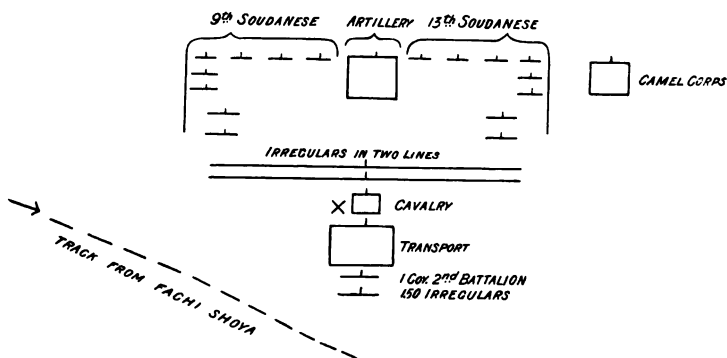
A few of Arab horsemen, under Captain Mahmud Hussein (Egyptian Cavalry), now pushed on at a brisk canter along the track. A few shots were fired, and came galloping back to say that the Dervish camp was in thick trees and bush (shown in sketch), that the enemy were there lying down ready for us. The high ground at H evidently commanded the camp, so we pushed on and seized it, and at once got the two guns and Maxims to work; Camel Corps (dismounted) on the left of the guns, their camels being left behind the hill. The Jehadia (Irregulars) were coming along in two lines a

few hundred yards in rear. Our appearance on the hill top (which was only 300 yards from the edge of the "dem") at once drew their fire. A native officer in the C.C. went down, hit in the head, and a man got one in his leg; but for the most part they whistled and whined away over our heads. Owing to the trees and bush, it was difficult to make the enemy out, but guns, Maxims, and Camel Corps put in a heavy fire into the "dem." And now a really wonderful thing happened, a display of devil-may-care gallantry. Some 200 of them sprang out of the bush, and with curses and shouts came straight up the bare hill side (really up a gentle slope) right bang at the guns. The nearest they got was ninety-five yards. I paced it afterwards, and don't think half-a-dozen of them got back to the "dem." They simply came on till they fell. The two who got nearest were lying huddled side by side, their wrists firmly bound together, and later a prisoner told us they had boasted that they would die hand in hand.

At this moment the 9th and 13th and remainder of the guns arrived, but it was all over bar the shouting, and our whole force swept through the "dem" and bivouacked on high ground (at E). We captured a very large amount of grain, for Fedil had been to the river on a foraging expedition, and was returning with what he had taken to the Khalifa. These supplies were to feed his force on their march to retake Omdurman. It seemed incredible they should ever attempt such a move, but in the light of what has since occurred, I can understand they were prepared to do anything, cost what it might. In the "dem" was another filthy pool, but so bad that every animal wouldn't drink it. We must have killed some 300 of the enemy, and a very large number of wounded subsequently came into our bivouack, where they were treated by our doctors. Our casualties were trifling; three killed and half-a-dozen wounded.

Our information now pointed to the Khalifa being at Gedid, or somewhere between that and Homara, which is eighteen miles south of Gedid; so, at 11.30 p.m., we started off again in the same formation. Owing to the

trees and bushes, undulating ground and the uncertain light, we had some difficulty in preserving our formation, and (as you will see by the sketch) we had to skew round a bit to get on the track. To do this in the dark, with a square about 250 yards side, and a mass of animals in the centre, is rather a hard job, and it wasn't till we got to the point where the road joins the Gedid Road that we got settled down properly. Here the country opened out again, and except for occasionally thick bits of scrub and trees, the "going" was excellent. And sleepless nights tell, and the moment the force halted for five minutes most of the men were sound asleep. Daylight came at last, but we were still seven or eight miles from Gedid, and the men wanted water, but as yet no news as to whether Gedid was occupied. At 7 a.m. (23rd) we halted, and all the men had a drink served out, and we managed a brew of cocoa (with a dash of the "craater" in it). Half an hour later we were on the move again, and a few minutes later came news from the Cavalry that Gedid was unoccupied, but there was a good pool of water, and several closed wells which our well diggers would probably be able to open up. The force got in there about 10 a.m. The last two hours had been very hot, sun on the men's backs and not a breath of air. They were done, but stuck to it well. As far as the troops were concerned the rest of the day was devoted to rest, cooking food, filling up water tanks, and watering all animals. The troops bivouacked in fighting formation, facing south-east:—



That pool of water was the saving of us; without it, it would have been impossible to proceed beyond Gedid. I forgot to mention some 240 empty water camels were sent back from D to Fachi Shoya, with orders to fill up from the river and return to D, by morning of the 24th. We also opened up four of the disused wells at Gedid. In the meantime Captain Mahmud Hussein, with a few of the Arab Cavalry, were out reconnoitring, and returned at 3.30 p.m. to say that they had located the Khalifa's dem at Umdebreikat, about seven or eight miles off. W. decided to attack at dawn next day. We slept that night just to the left of the Cavalry (x, see diagram). At 12.20 a.m. on the 24th the force started, Cavalry, as usual, in front, Camel Corps on the flanks. After about a mile we began to get into thick trees and bush. However, there was no undergrowth, and the troops were able to march in formation shown above, though the cutting tools had to be used at times, and the pace was necessarily slow. Our transport, with its escort of one company of the 2nd Battalion and 150, was left behind at Gedid, with orders to follow at 4 a.m. At about 3 a.m. we reached a point a mile and a half short of the enemy (F). Our foremost scouts had pushed on almost on to the top of the enemy (just beyond F), and we could distinctly hear their drums beating to quarters. We now were in a somewhat more open spot, and the force was deployed. This only meant bringing up the Irregulars between the guns and the 13th. We now pushed on very slowly and as quickly as possible. I was sent on ahead two or three times to the Cavalry, and it was curious to note the odd noise our troops made when one was half-a-mile or so ahead. The night was very very still, but one had to stand quite still to hear it at all. It was just like the sea on a shingle beach, not another sound, except perhaps now and again the neigh of a horse. Just before 4 o'clock we halted, lay down, and awaited the dawn. We were behind very gradually rising ground, grassed fringed and scattered with small trees. Cavalry scouts were withdrawn and replaced by Infantry picquets.

At 5 a.m., in the uncertain light preceding dawn, we saw our sentries coming in, and a moment later the word went round quietly to stand to arms, for they were coming. Even in the semi-darkness we could see them swarming in the bush in front. At 5.15 the Maxims opened the ball, followed by the guns; then, as it got lighter, for daylight comes quickly, the Infantry began putting in volleys, and the enemy, still, to a great extent, screened from view, answered with a warm fire. They were mostly high though, and, like the dog, their bark was considerably worse than their bite. On our left the bush was nearer and somewhat thicker, and we could make out some of them trying to get round on our left flank; but, with the two supporting companies of the 9th wheeled up, and on their left again a company of Camel Corps dismounted, our flank was as right as rain. Two Maxims, too, at the angle. This must have lasted about ten minutes, when a sort of final effort to rush was made. But it could not outlive our fire, and then we advanced. A few yards only brought us to the first of them, 100 yards further on they lay in rows, the Khalifa's body-guard killed to a man, with their faces to their hated enemies. Some thirty yards further was a huddled heap of some forty dead and dying. In the centre lay the Khalifa Abdullah on his face. Round this group was a mass of the victorious 9th. I happened to be with them. There seemed an idea the Khalifa was there. Amongst them was a lad of fourteen, the Khalifa's nephew. Poor little beggar; he got hold of my hand and wouldn't leave me, and told me which the Khalifa was. We had him carried a little apart. I put a guard over him and sent word to W. Round the Khalifa lay practically all his leading Emirs, including Ahmed Fedil, Yunes, and very many others. Behind them were their horses, mostly shot dead. It was a wonderful sight never to be forgotten; but we had to get on to the "dem," which was still a couple of miles ahead. This was found full of Jehadieh, who apparently took part in the fight. They retreated on our advance. They surrendered almost at once. There were simply thousands of women and

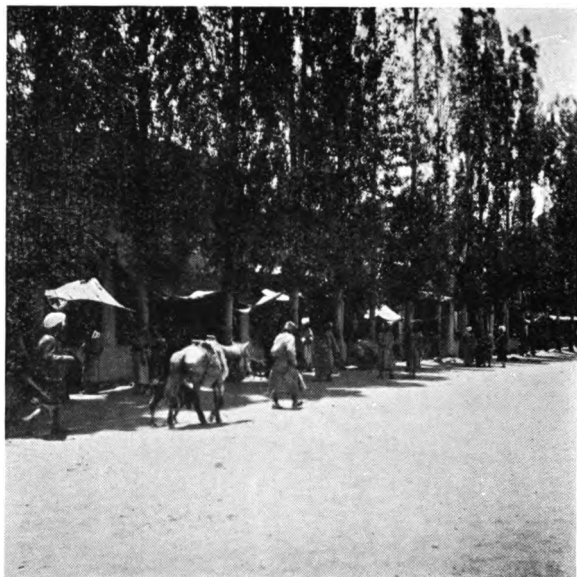
children in the "dem," which, thank heaven, had not been reached by our fire, quantities of arms, Remingtons and spears, and a large amount of live stock, but little grain. By 7 o'clock it was all over, barring old Osman Digna, who was reported to have gone when we first opened fire. There was really no one to pursue. I only wish I could *half* do justice to the scene, or give you any idea of the extraordinary dramatic death of the Khalifa and his Emirs. However tyrannical, cruel, and brutal their lives may have been, one could not but deeply admire the way they faced death. Under our supervision the Khalifa was buried by his own people close to the spot where he fell. From what we heard, it seems that Fedil arrived at the Khalifa's camp about 6 p.m. on the 22nd. He was wounded, and brought the news of his defeat and the loss of all his supplies. It must have been grave intelligence for the Khalifa. Behind him a country already devastated and waterless, no supplies *with* him, and in front our force. The following afternoon his horsemen brought news of our arrival at Gedid, and he determined to stay and fight once and for all.

By 10.30 a.m. W. had written his despatch (our losses again were trifling, six killed, thirty odd wounded) and told me to take it in as soon as possible. C. in the Navy (one of the best little chaps that ever stepped) came with me. We got away at 11 a.m., taking a native guide and four troopers with us. We went, of course, by the direct road (see sketch), a lonely country, undulating, grass covered (yellow, not green), scattered with trees and bushes; good going under foot, quantities of antelope, hartebeest, and guinea fowl. It was hot work. We reached E at 2 p.m. There we found the water convoy; watered, fed, and shoved on again at 3 p.m., but I left the Cavalry behind, as their horses were done. We eventually got into Fachi Shoya at 8 p.m., having done forty-five miles in nine hours, having been twenty hours in the saddle, barring short halts on the march, and an hour in the Dervish "dem." We would have

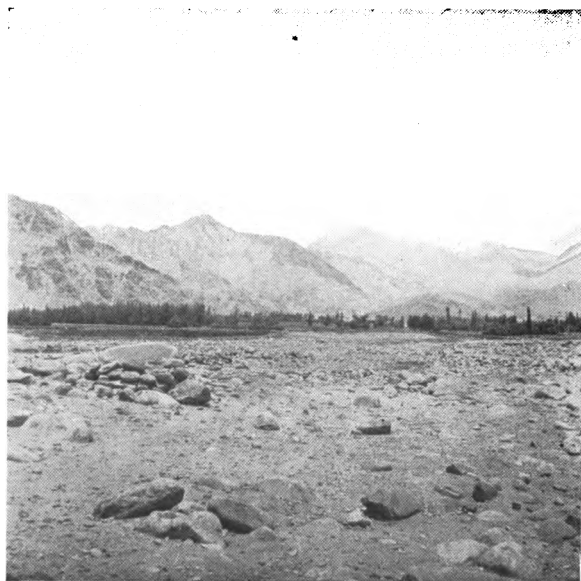
been in sooner, but the guides' horses gave out, and we had to do the last five or six miles at a foot's pace. I got a steamer at once and went across to the other bank (Abba Island), where the telegraph office is. W. and H. got in about noon next day, 25th, and we left the same evening for Omdurman, which we reached at 10 p.m. the following night.

The Sirdar was delighted, as you can well imagine, and received telegrams of congratulation from the Queen and many others.

Mahdism received its death blow that Friday morning, after a reign of close on nineteen years.



LEH BAZAAR.



LEH.

Three Months' Leave in Ladakh.

By G. C. S.

W. AND I left Pindi on the 13th April. We were both very keen to go to Ladakh, which, though further off than Kashmir, has a larger variety of game. I had a Rigby's .350 and a Mannlicher, the former kindly lent me by a brother officer.

We stopped at Murree the same night, and reached Srinagar on the evening of the 15th. The next day was employed in getting everything together for the journey, and about 11 a.m. on the 17th we started off in a "doonga" for Islamabad, about thirty-four miles off, arriving there on the evening of the 18th.

The following day brought us to our first camp at a place called Changas, and on the 21st we arrived at Inshin, in the Wardwan Valley, after crossing the Margan Pass of 11,600 feet. Going over this pass we had a hardish time owing to the snow, which, melting in the sun, made the going very soft, and consequently tiring. The coolies suffered badly from snow blindness, many of them having to be led about the next morning.

My own servants, consisting of a Shikari, by name "Subhana," a tiffin cooley, and five permanent coolies, besides the cook, were supplied with goggles, and so did not suffer.

W. had been seedy since starting, and now, feeling no better, we decided to wait two or three days at Inshin before going on. Our idea in crossing to the Wardwan first instead of proceeding along the regular road to Leh, the capital of Ladakh, was that we expected to be able to seize the Zais Nullah, which had been closed for six years, and was now open for the first time, and supposed to contain some very good ibex.

Unfortunately, on arrival at Inshin, we heard that it was already taken, so there was nothing to do but to get on to the Leh road as soon as possible.

On the 23rd I went down the valley to a nullah called Pursil, on the chance of a red bear, for which this nullah is celebrated. However, having no luck, I returned to Inshin two days later, W. having settled on returning to Srinagar to see a doctor. I next day went up the valley to Suknes, the last village passed until Suru in Ladakh is reached. To get there from Suknes is a three days' march over snow, at this time of the year, thus making fine weather almost a necessity. On the third day the Bhot Khol Pass of 14,370 feet is crossed. As luck would have it, on the day after my arrival at Suknes, it snowed so hard that we could not start, and it was two or three days before W. (who had changed his mind and rejoined me) and I, could make a start. We then had three hard days of it, and were exceedingly glad when we eventually sighted Suru. We saw some ibex on the way, but nothing big, so did not disturb them. The last day the coolies had a very bad time, not getting into Suru until between 11 p.m. and 2 a.m. that night, although they had started off in the morning before 5 a.m. W. and I slept in a small room in the "Serai," containing innumerable bugs, which successfully disturbed our night's rest.

At Suru we saw Christian's grave. He died here from an attack of typhoid, after an illness of only five days, when on his way to Leh.

From Suru on, the baggage was carried on ponies instead of by coolies, and we were able to ride the whole way to Leh. Here also we discarded the grass shoe and took to "chupplies" or boots. What struck us most about the Ladakhis was that they were extremely dirty and very ugly. The men wear pig-tails, and the women have small caps with a strip of red cloth, covered with rough turquoises. The men always seemed willing to work, and were very useful in helping to put up the tents, etc. The country changed completely after leaving Suru, the road passing through rocky and stony mountains, with no sign of the grass and numerous trees of Kashmir, and there was very little snow.

We arrived at Kargil, on the Leh Road. It would only be waste of time to try and say anything about this road, except that for the most part it is the ugliest and most monotonous it has been my luck to travel over, there being nothing but sand or shingle, except for patches of green near the villages, wherever one looks.

We were very glad when we eventually arrived at Leh, about five days from Kargil, a distance of 117 miles.

I should mention that before arriving there we saw a number of shapu, but, like the ibex, they were small, and we passed on. This animal is called the "Ovis Vignei," and is found anywhere from Moulbeck, on the Leh road, to well beyond Leh up the Indus Valley, generally low down, and in early mornings and late evenings often on the plains bordering the river. It is considered by many people to be identical with the "Urial" of the Punjab.

Among the other animals we hoped to shoot were: "Ovis Ammon" (Hodgsoni), "Burhill" (Ovis Nahura), "Thibetan antelope" (Chiru), and "gazelle" (Goa). The former is the "Nyan" of Ladakh, and is only found at a great altitude, seldom under 16,000 feet. They are nearly, if not quite, the largest sheep existent, one big one weighing 280 pounds, and standing forty-seven inches. A good one nowadays has horns of about forty-five inches, but in years past they ran much bigger, the record being fifty-seven inches, which is, however, seven inches bigger than any other that has been shot.

The "burhill" is the plentiful animal in Ladakh. Their skins are bluish, and they are very hardy and active, living higher up the mountains than "shapu," but not as high as "ammon." They are generally met with from 12,000 to 15,000 feet, but sometimes go higher.

The "Thibetan antelope" is only found in Changchenmo, the Karakoram, and in Thibet. It is met with at great heights, the lowest being about 15,000 feet, and the highest 18,000 or 19,000 feet; he is, as a rule, very

difficult to approach, owing to his generally inhabiting open and stony plains. The natives declare that they may be approached down wind as easily as up wind, but I did not try it, and have no intention of doing so, even if I had the chance.

The "gazelle" or "goa" is found more south in the country towards Hanle.

Before proceeding to shoot anywhere in Kashmir or Ladakh the purchase of a licence is necessary. This contains numerous rules, a list of closed nullahs, also gives the numbers of each species one may shoot, and the size limit of the horns.

This year only one ammon and one gazelle were allowed, six burhill, six antelope, and four shapu, and wolves and leopards as many as one might have the luck to get near enough to shoot.

At Leh we had some difficulty in getting flour for our servants, but after a delay of a couple of days we got away on the 12th May, and followed the track up the banks of the Indus. The next day we separated, W. following up the Indus, whilst I went south-west towards Miru and Gya, beyond which place I hoped to get an ammon.

On our way we saw four wolves trying to stalk a young female burhill, which was on a small ledge of rock some yards below them. I had a shot at one of the wolves at about 400 yards, of course missing, and they all went off, allowing the burhill to escape. They were the common grey wolf, and from what we could see had very good skins.

At Gya I met H. of the 3rd Hussars. He had shot a forty inch ammon two days before, with a very nice thick head. This had been one of three, and he told me where he thought the other two had gone to, and we went off the next morning.

That day we saw nothing, but the day after Subhana went out and tried to find them, with orders that if he did so, and there was one good enough to shoot, to

send for me at once. Late in the evening he arrived, after I had spent a very cold day waiting, with the news that he had seen four, two, he thought, bigger than H.'s, and two smaller. This sounded all right, and next morning, with a temperature of nineteen degrees, we started off. Our road lay up a long nullah, with a steady climb up at the further end, the top being covered with snow. On the way up we saw two small ammon, which Subhana thought must be the ones he had seen the evening before, but there was no trace of the big ones. It was a very hard climb up, and we took four hours getting to the top, owing to our having constantly to stop from shortness of breath. On arriving there we could see nothing but snow. We were now over 17,000 feet, and after about three hours I developed a violent headache, with a desire to be sick. On its becoming worse I was all for the tent, and we started back. After going about 600 yards we saw in the snow the tracks of a leopard crossing the path by which we had come up, all leopards being "Snow Leopards" in these parts. I was considerably excited. We proceeded very cautiously, expecting to see him every second, when, on looking over the edge of a steep incline, Subhana, who was leading, suddenly crouched down, and I at once followed his example. With much whispering and many signs he explained that there were "Ovis Ammon" just below. For a second or two I was disappointed, as a leopard is an animal not often met with, but it lasted no longer, when, peering over the edge, I saw eight ammon lying down close to one another. There was only one which we thought big, and Subhana thought he must be forty inches. This I thought was good enough; we were well above them, and about 150 yards off. They, having no idea of our presence, I had plenty of time to take a good aim, using the rocks as a rest. My first shot with the Mannlicher hit him in the stomach. They all got up at once and ran in our direction. I hit him again in the leg, when he singled himself out and came in towards us, when I finished him off with the .350 at about seventy yards. The remainder,

not understanding the proceedings, had been running in all directions, but now went off at full speed, and were soon out of sight.

I had hardly fired the last shot, when Subhana and Carina, the tiffin cooley, were alongside the animal and executing the "Hallal." This is supposed to be done before the animal is dead, or else they may not eat him. Whether he was dead or not I do not know, but there was no doubt about his throat being cut or that they meant to eat him. The horns were not nearly so big as Subhana had thought, only thirty-seven inches, but the girth measured $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and I was very pleased, it being my first. I considered myself very lucky, and next day we were off again back to Gya.

On the 23rd May, near Miru, I got a shapu with horns $26\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. We managed to get very close, and I had a very easy shot, as he was running straight away.

Next day I went up another nullah after burhill. We saw three; one good one. On getting close I was unable to see the big one over a rock, as if I had looked over one of the other, still closer, would have seen me and given the alarm. We waited in the hope of his showing himself, when the Ladakhi cooley, who was close behind me, moved a stone, setting them off at once. I had a shot at the big one, hitting him in the leg and afterwards in the stomach, but he went straight on, and though I sent men after him next day to see if he was dead, they never found him.

On the 26th we moved to Upshi on the Indus; the following day we crossed the river and went to Kulnug. After crossing the bridge, whilst waiting for the ponies, Subhana suddenly saw about twenty shapu on the plain 600 yards off. The wind was wrong, and we had to make a long detour before we were able to get into a small nullah running close up to where they were grazing. There was nothing very big, though there were one or two fair heads. We crept nearer, and when within about fifty yards I decided to have a shot. On raising my



ZOGI LA PASS.
SIND VALLEY TO LADAKH.



SHAPU.

head slightly above the edge of the nullah, I found myself confronted by a young female staring straight at me. I could not move, or they would all have been off, so I had to squint and glance round until I could find one big enough to shoot. At last I got a glimpse of one about forty yards off, and raised the rifle as quickly and as quietly as I could. I suddenly turned my head and fired. He half fell, but went on, and though I hit him again, he, like the burhill, got away, and we never saw him again. This was fairly sickening, and I determined to use the .350 always in future. I had found the Mannlicher good enough for blackbuck and chinkara, but here, with these bigger animals, it seemed useless, for though the wounded ones were certain to die, yet it could not stop them. Two days after I got a shapu with horns $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

Next day we went on to Ugu, but saw nothing.

I then settled to go on at once to Changchenmo and try for antelope, returning afterwards for shapu and burhill.

On the 31st May I arrived at Chimray, a village at the bottom of the nullah leading up to the Chang-la Pass, the first on the Changchenmo Road, and 17,600 feet high. Next day we crossed over, and three days later, travelling as quickly as the baggage animals would allow us, arrived at the last village in this direction, called Phobrang. Here we had to procure yaks and supplies of all sorts to last us until we should return. We expected to be away about fourteen or fifteen days.

Two days after we crossed the Marsenik Pass of 18,420 feet high, getting in late owing to the soft snow. On the way up we saw a number of kyang (wild asses) and some small ammon. The former are very common, and become at times a great nuisance, owing to their habit of trotting or cantering round in a circle, getting nearer and nearer, and then suddenly dashing off at a gallop and disturbing everything else there may be in the neighbourhood. Wolves abound all over Ladakh, and in Changchenmo is found the black variety. They

are, however, very rare, their skins being almost as much prized as those of the snow leopard.

I had news of three one morning, and went after them, but although on arriving at the spot we saw eight grey wolves, there were none of the black variety.

On the 9th June we arrived at Tatour Nullah, where I saw my first antelope. There were four buck and three does grazing well out in the centre of the nullah. After having a good look at them through the telescope, I decided to try and get near enough to get a shot. It was a difficult place for a stalk, the ground being very open, and covered with stones and shingle. We had to go a long way round, but they gradually grazed away, and on arriving at the spot where I had hoped to get a shot, we found them just as far away as at first. The wind was, as it always is in Ladakh, very shifty, and we were in constant terror of their scenting us. We followed them for over five hours along the side of the nullah and on to the plain, but eventually lost them, they, I suppose, having at last got our wind, for they suddenly disappeared and we saw no more of them. However, about half an hour after, on going to where we thought they might have gone, we saw two more buck and one doe. We had better luck this time, and managed to get fairly close. I fired at one and missed, but got him with the other barrel. His horns only measured seventeen inches. We then returned to camp, and in the afternoon went out in the opposite direction. We saw one lot of antelope, but two kyang kindly gave them warning, and they went off down the nullah, and after a bit stopped and lay down in the open, where it was impossible to get at them. Whilst we were watching them a grey wolf appeared, and on seeing the antelope started stalking them. It was a very curious sight. The antelope discovered him when he was about forty yards off, and came on towards us, but on the other side of the nullah. The old wolf followed steadily, shambling along and not trying to catch them, but, I suppose, wishing to see the direction they would take, so as to be able to satisfy his

hunger later on. In a short time the antelope passed us at a distance of about 300 yards. There was nothing big amongst them, so we waited for the wolf. When he was almost opposite us he stopped for a second or two, and I let drive, hitting the ground just beneath him. He turned about and was out of sight in no time. The antelope, not understanding the shot, stood in the middle of the nullah, looking in all directions. They stopped thus for about ten minutes, when they retraced their steps, and on getting to the place from where the wolf had bolted, they followed up his tracks for a short way, and then, seemingly satisfied, went back to where they had been first disturbed.

Next day was a real day out for me. I had the luck to get four antelope in one stalk. On looking through the telescope up the nullah we saw seven buck in one place, and opposite to them, on the other side of the nullah, one good buck and a doe.

On getting nearer and looking round we could not find the seven, and so began going after the other buck, but we hadn't gone far before we saw the other seven round the corner of a small hill jutting out from the side of the nullah. We at once determined to go after them, as there looked to be two or three good ones. For these parts it was a good place for a stalk, as long as the wind kept right, which it did not. We had to go back some way, and then were able to cross the dangerous zone higher up than the antelope, and thus avoid their getting our wind. They were now on the far side of the small hill, and we made straight for it as hard as we could get along, which was not fast, owing to our getting blown so often. We went right up the side of the nullah, over the top of the small hill, and down the other side. We then had to push ourselves along on our backs over the sharp stones, feet first, so as to be able to rise and shoot at once should they discover us. When within about thirty yards I took first place, Subhana letting me pass, and got ready in case they jumped up. When within about fifteen yards I unfortunately, in trying to get rid

of a particularly sharp stone, alarmed them, and two rose. I fired at once and hit the nearest, when the rest jumped up and I hit another, but didn't stop him. They did not seem able to make it out at all, and wandered off slowly, now walking, and then trotting, and constantly stopping and turning round, as if wondering why the other two did not go on. On my firing again they went off at a steady canter, all in a bunch, and describing a semi-circle round us within fifty yards. I fired two or three more shots, and two antelope fell to one shot, though one had been previously wounded. The remainder now went off hard, but stopped again about one hundred and thirty yards off, and I got another. This was good enough. I completed circles in the air, while Subhana flew in all directions to "Hallal Karo." The horns measured 24, $21\frac{1}{2}$, $21\frac{1}{4}$, and 17 inches respectively. Another good one of about twenty-four inches got away, but the other two were both small ones.

We started off to camp at once, which had been shifted, owing to our sending back after some hours of fruitless searching for antelope, and thinking that we should not find any. The result was that we got in very late, and the Ladakhi, with the heads, did not arrive till the next morning. We could not take any of the meat with us, but it was very welcome to C. of the 15th and his party, who passed us soon after.

Next day we only saw one, which went off. I then decided to go back towards Leh and try for some burhill and shapu. On the way we caught numbers of small fish in the streams, which are generally found near the villages.

I shot two burhill, one with horns $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, and $26\frac{1}{4}$ tip to tip, and the other $25\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and $10\frac{1}{4}$ thick.

I was also out another day, when I unfortunately wounded two late in the evening, who got away. Space does not allow of any details.

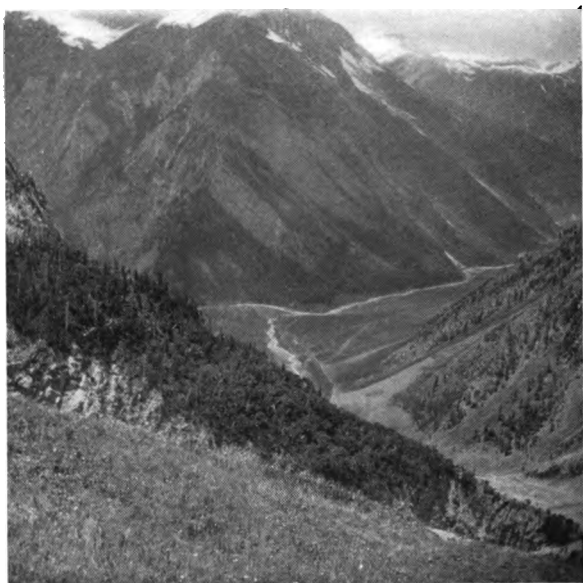
On the 24th June I arrived back at Leh, and left early next day.

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SIND VALLEY FROM ZOGI LA PASS.



BEATERS (COOLIES) AT A BEAR DRIVE, AT KANGAN, SIND VALLEY.

Early on the 27th I got to a place called Saspul, above which I had heard there were some good shapu. The next morning I saw three, one of which looked a very good one. The stalk was, however, spoilt by our baggage appearing round a corner, setting the shapu off. We followed them all day, having to climb up and down some stiff places, but I did not succeed in getting a shot until late in the evening, when the three had been joined by two more. I hit the big one badly my first shot, and he half fell, but, recovering himself, went off after the others. We at once followed, but could find no trace of them, there being no blood, and the rocks and stones hiding any footmarks there might have been.

We then started off home, and decided to send men out in the morning. We had not gone far when we saw four shapu high up, and looking in the direction from which I had fired. The glasses were out at once, and proved them to be the same minus the big one. This seemed all right, and Subhana and a cooley went up to get him while I wandered on. They, however, arrived in camp late without having found him. We sent men out early next morning, and about three hours after they returned with the head and skin, the latter having very luckily escaped injury at the hands of the wolves or vultures. The horns measured $32\frac{1}{4}$ inches round the front curve, and were $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The next two days were easy ones, for though on the second I saw some good shapu, they went off into a nullah, where a number of Llamas dwelt, who said it was forbidden any "sahib" to shoot there. So having got a good one, and not wishing to have a row, I left them, and the next day continued my journey towards Kashmir. The day after arrived at Hiniscoat, on the Leh Road, and got a $24\frac{1}{4}$ inch shapu there.

I had now got my four, and made tracks as hard as I could go for Kashmir to try for black bear before my leave was up. After passing the Zogi-la Pass, we arrived in the Sind Valley, at the bottom of which I was joined by W., who had had fair sport, but had been

hampered by being seedy nearly all the time. We had a bear drive together, but without success, only seeing a large boar, which got away.

To Gunderbal, and then on by boat to Srinagar, saw the end for me of one of the best times I had ever had.

Though the country in Ladakh is in places absolutely desolate, and though the heights of the mountains make one liable to "Mountain sickness," yet the shooting, though, of course, heads are not as big as they used to be, is really good. We were unfortunate in not leaving Leh for the first time until a month of our leave had gone by, as it consequently lessened the number of days for shooting. If we had gone straight up the Leh Road from Srinagar, I think that we might have arrived at the former place in ten days, and counting on ten days for the return journey, we should have had over two months actual shooting.

The road is a good one, and rideable all the way to Leh, with bungalows greatly improved at every stage. It is absolutely necessary to take an old saddle, unless one wishes to return a cripple.

Kashmir itself is being rapidly shot out, in spite of game laws and licences, but there is still plenty of shooting to be got if one does not mind going a little further.



PADDLING ALONG THE SHORE OF LAKE ST. JOHN.

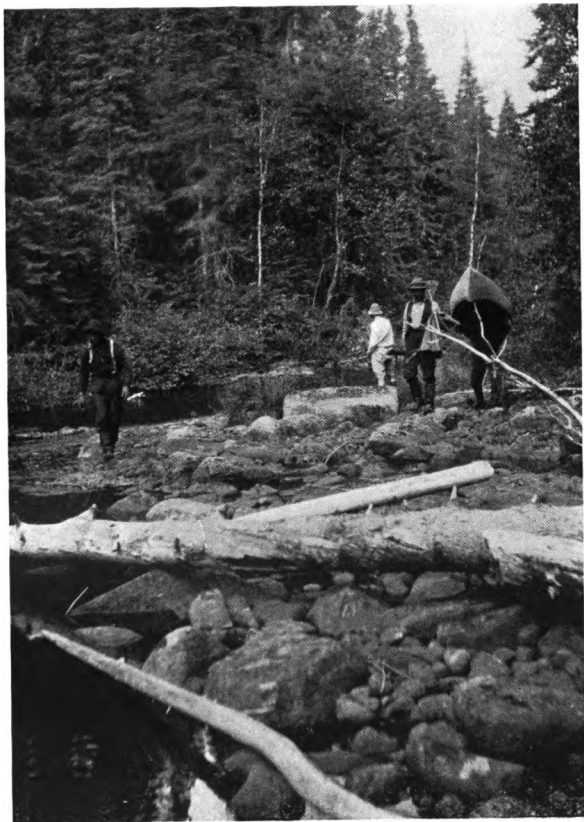
Crout Fishing in Canada.

So much have I heard of the wonders of Canadian fishing, that for long I have wished personally to prove the quality of the sport. My chance came last July, when two of us got five weeks leave from Bermuda to travel in Canada. Much valuable time was spent in the journey, but after six days by land and sea we reached Quebec. Here we only remained long enough to purchase suitable flies and tackle, and again taking the train due north, arrived at Roberval, Lake St. John, on July 30th. Next day we crossed the lake to a small hotel built on an island near which the Saguenay flows out of the lake towards the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This is one of the few places where the ouananiche or land locked salmon is found. These silvery fish, which run from $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to 5 lbs., much resemble a salmon, the main difference being that their tails and fins are far more powerful in comparison to their size. They are thus enabled to live in a rapid where most fish would be crushed to death.

At 7 a.m. on the 1st August we started operations. Each embarking in a canoe with two guides, we started down the river. Within five minutes' paddle of the house we shot our first rapid, experiencing a novel and most exciting sensation. Below this, owing to another rapid, in which no canoe could live, it was necessary to portage or carry our canoes for a mile through the forest, and then again struck the river where the fishing is supposed to be best. The guides had told us that sport in August was always very poor; however, we were well content with the way things turned out. I consider that the salmon himself can hardly make a fiercer fight for freedom than a four pound ouananiche on a ten foot trout rod. No sooner is he hooked than he dashes off with forty or fifty yards of line, ending up with a leap of about three feet out of the water. After this first rush he is never still, making alternate dash and leap, until, after a fight of from ten to fifteen minutes, he is at last brought to the net.

The usual routine of the day was:—Breakfast at 6 a.m.; fished from about 7 a.m. till mid-day; knocked off for about an hour and a half for lunch, which usually consisted chiefly of fried ouananiche and bacon; after lunch fished again until 7.30 p.m.; back for dinner at 8 p.m.

After a week of this sport we inquired as to whether the trout fishing was worth troubling about. Oh! yes, the guides knew of a lake within a day's journey where 150 trout up to 21 lbs. in weight had been killed during the previous week by one rod. Consequently we determined to give the place a trial, and started off next morning in two canoes, with the necessary camping kit, etc. A four hours' paddle along the shore of Lake St. John brought us to a village called St. Jerome, where we obtained transport for ourselves and canoes, to take us the remaining sixteen miles to the lake in question. The roads in that district were the worst tracks I have ever seen. For the first few miles we managed to hold ourselves on to the trap; after that all idea of driving was given up, and we walked the last ten miles. The trail running through the most magnificent scenery of virgin forest, brought us at 6 p.m. to the banks of a long and narrow lake, which was our destination. We decided to camp close to the trail, and so, while the guides were preparing our bivouac, we set about supplying supper for the party. Our first start off was promising. Between 6 and 7 p.m. we killed fifty-six trout, but the majority of these were very small, few being over half a pound. We were, however, ravenous by this time, and the six of us easily accounted for the lot. Before we were up next morning one of the guides killed forty more small ones for breakfast. After this meal a start was made at 8 a.m. for a small stream, which flowed into our end of the lake. Here we fished all day, but were somewhat disappointed, for although any number of fish were killed, few were of any weight. Out of 104 which we landed only about a dozen came up to the pound. Next day we tried a stream further up the lake, and fished hard from 9 a.m. till mid-day without killing more than twenty fish. Just as we



PORTAGING.

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were giving up for lunch we met a couple of two pounders in a big bend of the stream. Immediately after lunch we returned to this spot. We were soon both very busy with a heavy trout, one of which scaled over three pounds. Well, to cut a long story short, we remained in that bend the remainder of the day, throwing back everything of one pound and under. One could hardly call it sport, but it was at any rate a marvellous experience. Again and again we killed two fish in one caste. The two heaviest killed together weighed $2\frac{3}{4}$ and two pounds respectively. Between 1.30 and 2.30 p.m., when we finally gave up, eighty-seven trout had found their way into the canoes, of which three turned the scale at four pounds, and over thirty went between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. On returning we met another angler and two local guides, who remarked that they had not seen a heavier catch in that lake. As they were going down the trail to St. Jerome, they relieved us of all we did not ourselves need for supper. Next day we again tried the same stream, and although the fish were not so heavy as on the previous day, we had excellent sport, killing 120 trout weighing from $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

This finished our successful trout expedition. During the three days we landed and kept 480 trout, and put back 200 more. We returned to the Saguenay next day, and continued fishing for another week with very fair sport.

As our time was now rather short, we determined to spend the remainder of our leave in seeing a bit of the country. Therefore, leaving Lake St. John with many hopes that we should again caste a line on those marvellous waters, we travelled down to New York *via* Quebec and Montreal, and so back to broiling Bermuda.

I have written this account in the hope that it may interest some of the readers of the *Chronicle*, but I greatly fear that many will read it with a smile and label it the liar. All I can advise is that if anyone has a like chance of going to Canada, he will be well repaid by visiting Lake St. John with complete angling equipment.

Shooting.—By B. A. V.

On September 4th four of us went down from Gharial to the heat of Rawal Pindi, for a quail shoot on Kanna Plain. Kanna is a small village about four miles from Pindi, and is, perhaps, one of the most fertile spots in the Northern Punjab. It produces a little of everything; crops of all kinds, sugar cane, chillies, cotton, rice, grain of all kinds, and vegetables abound. There are two small Gheels close to the village and a river, and this spot is the happy hunting ground of the whole Pindi Garrison. Yet, small as the place is and much as it is shot, it is wonderful the amount of small game that is bagged there. Whenever a snipe is shot another seems to take its place. Ten couple of snipe, with perhaps a couple of duck, is quite an ordinary bag for a morning's shoot. Occasionally a goose is seen, but they are very hard to get near, as the river banks are so open, and only two have been bagged by the Regiment. The total bag shot by the Battalion at Kanna alone during our stay in Pindi is:—6,003 quail, 620 snipe, 49 teal, 20 duck, 2 geese, and a partridge. But to our shoot.

We drove out from Pindi in Tum-tums, and arrived at about 7 o'clock. We had tried the river first for wild-fowl, but with no success. However, when we had just started after quail, our head shikari (a black faced, black bearded, beady eyed scoundrel, with eyesight like an hawk) spotted a teal sitting in a nullah about half-a-mile away. We all went after it, and after a most careful stalk arrived at the nullah. The teal rose, four guns went off almost simultaneously, and the unfortunate bird fell, leaving each of us assured that it was he that shot it. We then started after quail. The shikaris had, at early dawn, put out ten call-birds to attract the quail. A call-bird is a stick, to which is tied from six to ten cages, enveloped in cloth, each containing a separate quail especially taught to call and attract the flying birds. These call-birds are supposed to be rather valuable com-



A LOST BIRD IN THE CHILIES.



"CALL BIRDS."



BEATERS IN LINE.



GUNS AND BEATERS.

pared with the ordinary quail, which is worth about one Anna. On one occasion, when out at Kanna, two officers fired at a quail in line with the call-bird stick, and peppered the cages, killing a good number, and, according to the "Call-bird Wallah," rendering the remainder useless, as he declared they were too frightened to ever call again. The price demanded for these birds was Rs. 10 each. Needless to say, he didn't get it.

Forming line with a shikari each and thirty beaters, we proceeded to tramp through the crops, many of which were very high, which made shooting rather difficult, and found quail in abundance. At about 9 o'clock, having bagged about 120 quail, a halt was called for breakfast.

After breakfast we shot for a short time more in the crops, and then, crossing the river to a small oasis in the plain, a place of a few acres, abounding in all kinds of cultivation and surrounded by sugar cane, the garden of the headman of the village. Here we had great sport. The coolies forming line beat the sugar cane out towards us, and, though a great number of birds went back, those that faced the guns gave us the sporting shots. By 12 o'clock we had finished the cartridges we had brought with us, and, as it was, by then, very hot, we were glad of a ten minutes' rest in the shade and a drink before returning home. Our total bag was 280 quail, two snipe, and one teal, which is, I believe, the record quail bag ever shot in Pindi.

This, although it is the biggest bag procured, is only one of the many good days we have had at Kanna. During March and April, when quail are fighting north to escape the heat of the Indian summer, and during September and October when they return south, quail in abundance are to be found at Kanna. And, although perhaps quail shooting is not the highest form of sport, nor the hardest kind of shooting, yet who cares to go out during these months can let off 100 cartridges, and get a few hours' very good fun and some very nice shots.

Apropos of shooting, no officer is supposed to go out unless he has passed the Lower Standard Urdu. For the

unfortunate soldier, the regulations and restrictions are so great that very few ever attempt a shooting expedition. The following, which appeared some months ago in the *Pioneer*, will give some idea of the difficulties with which the soldier has to contend when on sport intent :—

SHOOTING REGULATIONS.

[To be hung up in every Barrack Room.]

When the soldiers go forth shooting
 They shall not be less than four,
 With a bugler ever tootling
 And two N.C.—O.'s—or more

They shall first receive instruction,
 As on parade they stand,
 On the heinousness of ructions
 With the natives of the land.

On the sanctity of monkeys,
 And of peacocks, and of fowls,
 Of doves, and mice, and donkeys,
 Of elephants, and owls.

They will then be marched by sections
 To the Quarter-Master's stores ;
 Where the Armourer makes inspections
 Of the arms, and sights, and bores.

No guns will be permitted
 That will carry thirty yards,
 And the soldiers will be fitted
 With little printed cards.

Their names, and age, and station,
 Their character, and size,
 A list of their relations,
 And the colour of their eyes.

Then after admonitions,
 And the signing of each name,
 Having mastered the conditions,
 They go out in search of game.

In a careful scoutlike manner,
 With tramping warlike tread,
 With a flaring crimson banner
 A hundred yards a-head.



THE TIFFIN JUGGAH.



CROSSING THE RIVER.

If a bird should be detected,
Which may seem to be "Shikar,"
It first must be inspected
By the nearest "Tehsildar."

If he should give decision
That the fowl be lawful game,
Then aiming with precision,
The squad may shoot the same.

And on the word "cease fire,"
The bugle call will sound,
And any bird expiring
May be gathered from the ground.

Each rule and regulation
Will be fitted in a frame,
For the welfare of our nation
(And perhaps too of the game).

The Manœuvres of 1904.

I HAVE heard the Manœuvres of 1904 severely criticised and condemned, and I believe the regimental officers and men did not consider they were worth the trouble and expense. Doubtless, if they were a failure, that must be owing to the fact that there were no rifle battalions there ! But I should like to put forward a plea for them, for to my mind they were the most instructive manœuvres that have been held in England. People will say " Yes, so far as the embarkations and disembarkations were concerned, but what about the land operations ? " Well, I reply, that the land operations showed us at any rate the extreme difficulty of operations in a nearly flat and very much enclosed country like Essex, and how in such a country the long range of modern guns and rifles loses much of its effect. For in a country like Essex it is next to impossible to get an artillery position that commands any distance of more than 600 yards, and owing to the very high hedges and small fields, I think it quite possible that in real war things might have come to the same pass as they did in the manœuvres, *i.e.*, infantry firing at one another across a field, neither being especially anxious to advance. However, I do not wish to enter into a military dissertation, as that is not quite suitable for the *Chronicle*.

I went on H.M.S. *Kent* from Portsmouth, and we were the first ship to anchor at Clacton. I went ashore with the first party, and so I saw practically the whole of the disembarkation.

I had a very good time on the *Kent* ; the sailors were hospitable and jolly as usual. Colonel Kitson was the only fellow passenger, and in fact I think that he, Sackville West, and I were the only K.R.R.'s at the manœuvres. At least I saw no others, but I believe the Commandant of the Staff College was there. I have no doubt but that an exhaustive report on the manœuvres

will be published, so I shall confine myself to putting forward a few points which may be of interest to Rifle-men.

I think it does no one any harm to hear more than one opinion on what is going on in military matters, and as so few K.R.R.'s were there, the observations, though they may consist of superfluous and (in some cases) easily answered criticisms, may give some food for reflection. At any rate, that is my hope.

First, I should remark for the benefit of those who were not there that the fleet consisted of ten transports escorted by cruisers. The fleet was subdivided into two "divisions," each escorted by three cruisers, and here comes the first of my remarks. The First Naval Division escorted the transports carrying the Second Military Division, and *vice versa*. This caused some little confusion at various times. The ships anchored some two to three miles from the beach in one long line parallel to the shore. The landing was done at two places about a mile apart, and in each place a captain, R.N., was in charge as beachmaster. At my end my skipper, Captain Gamble, R.N., was in charge, and he worked like a horse. Each of the three cruisers belonging to our (First Naval) division constructed a pier for the infantry to land on, so that they could land dry shod.

The beachmasters had under them Naval beach parties, who were at it hard for thirty-six hours on end. Our lot left the *Kent* at 6.30 a.m., and did not get back till after 7 p.m. the next day, having worked right through the night.

Here another remark. There was no military staff officer attached to the beachmaster, so that when the latter wanted a military fatigue party he didn't know whom to ask for it. The first Infantry landed at 8.15, and practically all were on shore by 2 p.m.

Here another remark. When the Infantry landed there was no staff officer to tell them where to go, and apparently no instructions had been issued on this point.

No military precautions of any sort, such as throwing out covering parties, etc., were taken, and many of the men landed carrying their equipments in their hands!

I was told this was because it was an unopposed landing, but it seems to me that as it was supposed to be an enemy's country, it is wrong in mock war to practise men to do things which, let us hope, would never be done in real war.

I thought the *Kent* pier a very good one. It was made of two gun carriages lashed together, and so it could be wheeled up and down the shore as the tide rose and fell. But it was rather heavy, and took about an hour to make. The horses and vehicles were landed straight on to the beach in horseboats, and then the vehicles were hauled up by ropes. When the tide was out the landing of the vehicles had to be practically suspended, as the beach was very flat and the steamboats couldn't get close in. But the horses went on landing some 200 or 300 yards from the shore, and were ridden in. Several of the riders took severe tosses into the sea, which caused no little amusement to the large crowd of onlookers. Each steamboat towed from four to eight horseboats or loaded ships' boats. They took about two hours on a round trip with infantry, and about an hour longer with vehicles.

By a round trip I mean from the time they left the ship's side till they left it again, having been to the beach, unloaded, and towed empties back.

There were too few steamboats, and some (steam cutters) were not nearly powerful enough. I append a few figures, which will show the time it took to unload boats, etc.

Another point is that units, especially mounted ones, should be separated port and starboard on a ship, not fore and aft. For when it is only possible to unload one side of a ship, the same unit can be unloaded at the same time fore and aft, and thus can be got off quicker.

Another point in unloading is to see that the waggons are put in horseboats poles to stern of boat. Then they

can be pulled straight out instead of being backed, since it is the stern that lets down to get the vehicles out.

It is worthy of remark that in real war it would be impossible to denude the warships of three-quarters of their officers and men for beach parties, transport parties, etc., as was done on this occasion. Transports would have to carry steamboats specially provided, and have men to man them and to furnish beach parties.

The night after we arrived the wind got up, and operations had to be practically suspended the greater part of the next day.

Ordinarily, I do not think it would be safe to depend on disembarking a division complete, horses, guns, waggons, transport, etc., in less than forty-eight hours, unless the resources were much greater than ours.

It should be here remarked that in this case the batteries had not all their waggons, and there were no ammunition columns, nor was the Second Line Transport complete.

There were in all thirty horseboats per division, but I should say at least sixty are required, and 100 would be better if there were plenty of steamboats. Many of our horseboats were wrecked in the gale of the second day, but they were crazy old things built in 1885. The sailors preferred them, however, to the steel ones, which, they said, wouldn't steer.

I shall not go into a description of the land manœuvres. Their interest was a good deal impaired by two things. First, that a large proportion of the country was marked out of bounds, and second, that the troops were much impeded in their operations by the public who crowded the roads, and by the numerous motor cars.

The general impression left on most people by the manœuvres was, I think, the great difficulty of carrying out the landing of a large force in a hostile country, even if you have got command of the sea. Here, at Clacton, everything was in our favour, landing un-

opposed, no enemy on the sea, and one very fine day, yet it took two days to get the comparatively small force on shore.

There is no doubt that a very few infantry would make landing very unpleasant, and to talk of a landing, covered by the fire of the ships, when the ships are as far off as they were at Clacton, seems to me nonsense. The fire of the ships would have very little effect against Infantry on shore. But at the same time, given command of the sea, a well organised expedition, and two days calm weather, a large force might land in England, and once landed it might not be so easy to get them out again. Men who knew that they had only the sea behind them would probably fight desperately.

But if they did have to re-embark, it would be a difficult and unpleasant operation, and it is almost certain that they would have to abandon most of their animals and vehicles.

I am sure I have already said more than enough. Here are a few figures :—

Average time unloading a horseboat in disembarkation, eleven minutes.

In disembarking Infantry, a tow of six boats disembarked the men and was in tow again empty in eight minutes.

In two hours at three piers 2392 Infantry were disembarked.

In four hours at three piers 3578 Infantry were disembarked.

Roughly, an average of 300 men per pier per hour, but as one pier only worked for about an hour, I think 500 men per pier per hour would be quite fair, but with plenty of steamboats quite 1000 men could be disembarked per pier per hour.



STONE ERECTED IN
MEMORY OF LIEUTENANT BASIL DUNBAR,
OSWEGO, U. S. A.

The Canadian Military Institute.

The Canadian Military Institute,
48, University Avenue,
Toronto, 29th October, 1904.

Dear Sir,

On receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., I wrote Mr. W. B. McMurrich, who has a brother living at Oswego. Enclosed is his reply, as well as the two enclosures contained in his letter. In the meantime I have written thanking them for their prompt attention, and for the two photographs also now sent you. I presume the corporal of the 55th was unearthed about the same time. Although this letter is dated from Toronto, I am not there at present, but on my return early in November will have a hunt in further papers there to see if I can get any clues. Americans are always very nice about these little things. We have at Lundy's Lane, in the Province, a number of re-interred bones of U.S. soldiers, and on these occasions U.S. soldiers are invited across, and with our own Militia they have quite a grand military funeral and speeches afterwards! In the note on back of Dunbar photo I wonder where the author of Oswego County found his authority for the statement that he (Dunbar) was killed in the first duel fought there. Some Toronto local historians attributed his death to smallpox, but that was merely surmise, as they had no authority for saying so.

Yours very truly,

L. HOMFRAY IRVING.

[COPY.]

From J. B. MC MURRICH, Delaware and Hudson Company, Oswego, N.Y., to his brother, W. BARCLAY MC MURRICH, K.C., Toronto, Oswego, 24th October, 1904.

I am in receipt of yours of 24th, enclosing Mr. Irving's letter to you, which I now return with such

information as gathered. This letter came to hand at an opportune time, as the U.S. Constructing Quartermaster, Captain Coulling, and Dr. Hervey, of this place, had already interested themselves in an effort to trace the parties whose tombstones were resurrected, especially that of the officer referred to, and they promptly furnished me with the photos and the correspondence. The latter you will please return to me after Mr. Irving has made a copy of same should he desire to do so. You will note that Lieutenant Dunbar had a history, and it was in an effort to get an authentic account of the duel that the correspondence occurred. You might say to Mr. Irving that the gentlemen will gladly furnish any further information on the matter that can be had from the other end, both as regards history of the Regiment, as well as of Lieutenant Dunbar. As it may interest someone, I have to say that in the enlargement of our Army Post here they have left the old "Fort" as nearly as it was as possible. This Fort, of course, is not as of 1759, but a reconstructed one of about 1812, in the building of which the old cemetery was covered up, and it is the intention to erect the resurrected tombstones in a permanent manner in the Post Cemetery. My kindest regards to yourself and Mr. Irving, and hoping to see you soon.

Note in lead pencil on back of Mr. Irving's letter to Mr. W. B. Mc Murrich :—

BASIL DUNDAS,

21 Oct., 1759,

60th and not 62nd.

Capt. Coulling, Con. Q.-M., intends to remount stones and re-bury bones of which there are now few in the Garrison Cemetery. Want to hear result of investigation.

[COPY.]

From VICTOR H. PALTSITS, Assistant Librarian New York Public Library, Lenox Library Building, 5th Avenue, 170th St., New York, 14th October, 1904, to DR. C. R. HERVEY, Oswego, N.Y.

I regret being unable to give you definite information about the duel you mention. It seems not to have been

recorded in the New York newspapers of the time, for I have examined the October and November, 1759, issues of Weyman's *New York Gazette* and Gaine's *New York Mercury*. There is also no mention of the persons named in the printed New York Colonial Documents. In Ford's "British officers serving in America, 1754-1774," Boston, 1894, p. 35, I find the following:—

Name: Dunbar, Baziél.

Rank: Lieutenant.

Regiment: 62.

Date of Commission: 12th January, 1756.

I should advise you to inquire of the New York State Library (Manuscript Division), Albany, N.Y., also the Public Record Office, London, England, asking in the latter case whether any record is available in the Colonial Series, America and West Indies, or in the Military Rolls. Messrs. B. F. Stevens and Brown, Trafalgar Square, London, are good people to institute a search for pay.

[COPY.]

From A. J. F. VAN LAER, Archivist, State Library, Albany, N.Y., to DR. C. R. HERVEY, Oswego, N.Y., Albany, 19th October, 1904.

In reply to yours of October 15th, I have examined our Colonial Manuscripts, the collection of Sir William Johnson papers, the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1759 and subsequent years, the (British) Annual Register for 1759 and later, and the Army List of Great Britain for 1757, 1758, and 1760 (our set lacking 1759, 1761-65), but found nothing that throws light on the duel you mention. The Army List for 1757, 1758, and 1760 gives Baziél Dunbar as Lieutenant in the Sixtieth or Royal American Regiment of Foot, commissioned 12th January, 1756, and not in the 62nd Regiment, as stated in Ford's *British Officers serving in America, 1754-74*. I return enclosures.

The Memorial Homes for Disabled Riflemen at St. Cross.

DEDICATION AND OPENING.

VISIT OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN
TO WINCHESTER.

From the *Hampshire Chronicle*, July 16th, 1904.

THE visit of Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Her Royal Highness the Princess Christian of Schleswig Holstein to Winchester on the occasion of the dedication and opening of the Cottage Homes for Disabled Riflemen that have been erected at St. Cross was on all points a distinct success.

Delightful weather, a cordial welcome from the citizens, and a well-organised programme on the part both of the military and civic authorities, carried out without a hitch, combined to make the event one worthy to rank with other brilliant functions that have been associated with the old city, and of which recent years have seen not the least memorable. That Princess Christian should have carried out her engagement at a moment when she must have been deeply anxious as to the health of her eldest daughter was a particularly gracious act, and one more illustration of the devotion to public duty which animates every member of the Royal Family. The occasion, too, must have awakened sad thoughts, for it had to do with the memory of Her Royal Highness's noble son, Prince Christian Victor, whose life was laid down at his country's call in South Africa, when serving with his regiment, the King's Royal Rifles, with whom he had volunteered for active service. And yet with sorrow must have been mingled pride for the gallant spirit that could not stand by with folded arms when soldier's work was to be done.

In his army career of twelve years Prince Christian Victor accompanied his battalion to India, and saw service with the Miranzai Expedition in 1890, and two years later with the Isazai Expedition. On the outbreak of hostilities with Ashantee at the close of 1895 he at once volunteered, and took part in the advance on and occupation of Kumasi. It



Gandy.]

J. Willingham, late 3rd Batt. K. R. R.

R. C. Goodman, late 3rd Batt. K. R. R.

[Winchester.

PRINCE CHRISTIAN VICTOR MEMORIAL COTTAGES.

was during this campaign His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Battenberg fell a victim to West African fever, from which Prince Christian Victor also suffered severely. In the summer of 1898 he was a Special Service Officer under Sir Herbert Kitchener, and took part in the operations preceding the battle of Omdurman. In September, 1889, when the war with the Transvaal Republic seemed imminent, Prince Christian Victor again volunteered for active service, joining the Natal army under the command of Sir Redvers Buller the following November. He took part in the fighting until Ladysmith was relieved, and in subsequent operations, first on the staff of Major-General Hildyard's Brigade, and afterwards as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General to the 7th Division. In August, 1900, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Field Marshal Lord Roberts, and proceeded to Pretoria, where early in October he was attacked by enteric fever, and passed away on the 29th of that month. In an obituary notice in *The King's Royal Rifle Corps' Chronicle*, brother officers thus write of His Highness Prince Christian Victor : " Of personal friends no one possessed more. He made them everywhere during his too short life of movement and activity, and amongst them the sad news that he had passed away was received with great grief. But although of a quiet and retiring disposition, appearing seldom in public, and living the same life as any officer in the regiment, his devotion to his profession, gallantry, and the number of campaigns in which he had served were known throughout the land, and the grief everywhere felt was for a gallant Prince and good soldier, who in years to come might have filled the highest post in His Majesty's Army with honour to himself and benefit to his country."

Many another good Rifleman laid down his life in South Africa, for on reference to regimental publications we find that of the King's Royal Rifle Corps no less than thirty-two officers and over 420 men were killed in action or died of wounds or disease, while of the Rifle Brigade the death roll shows the names of twelve officers and more than 130 men. The following were the officers of the King's Royal Rifles whose losses were mourned :—

Lieut.-Colonel R. Gunning, Captain M. H. K. Pechell, Lieutenant Barnett, Lieutenant Taylor, Lieutenant Hambro, Major W. J. Myers, Lieutenant H. S. Marsden, Lieutenant J. L. Foster, Captain C. A. K.

Pechell, Major R. S. Bowen, Second Lieutenant F. H. Raikes, Captain R. J. Vernon, Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Buchanan-Riddell, Lieutenant R. J. Grant, Second Lieutenant H. G. French-Brewster, Lieutenant Hon. F. H. S. Roberts, Major L. A. de V. Maunsell, Captain E. W. C. Dillon, Captain J. Dewar, Lieutenant E. Perceval, Captain Hon. R. Cathcart, Major H. E. Buchanan-Riddell, Brevet-Major F. Mackworth (2nd Queen's), Lieutenant M. M. Tod (1st Cameronians), Lieutenant R. L. C. Hobson, Brevet-Major H. H. Prince Christian Victor, Lieutenant R. E. Reade, Lieutenant A. R. W. Spicer, Lieut. Sir Rose-Price, Bart., Lieutenant G. H. Davenport, Second Lieutenant S. M. Macnaughton, Captain A. R. Mildmay, Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel J. Creagh.

The Rifle Brigade officers who fell were :—

Lieut.-Colonel J. Sherston, D.S.O., Captain H. G. Majendie, Captain A. D. Stewart, Captain G. E. Paget, Captain S. Mills, Captain W. H. W. Steward, Captain G. L. Lysley, Captain E. G. Campbell, Lieut. G. C. D. Fergusson, Lieutenant L. D. Hall, Lieutenant S. Davenport, Second Lieutenant B. E. Lethbridge.

It was fitting that out of reflection on these losses should grow a desire to help some of the poor fellows to whom a maimed and broken life was left as a legacy of the war, and that the assistance should be of a permanent character, benefitting in the future others of the Regiment upon whom disability might from any cause come. The idea assumed tangible form mainly through the instrumentality of the Riflemen's Aid Society—that excellent society which in twenty years has raised and disbursed in aid over £13,000, and with which Major T. M. Riley, Rifle Depôt, Secretary and Treasurer, has been officially associated for eighteen years. Through the advocacy and work of the Society a scheme for Cottage Homes was developed, and has resulted in the building and endowment of eight cottages for disabled Riflemen, at a total cost, when completed, of nearly £6,000. The money has been subscribed by past and present officers of the Regiments and their friends, and it is pleasing to note that the non-commissioned officers and men have helped. There have been some handsome donations, one lady (Mrs. Lewis Hall) having given £500 towards the Rifle Brigade Cottage Homes, while £224 was paid into the same fund by Mrs. Papillon, Hon. Secretary, Prince Christian Victor Cottage Memorial Home. The father and mother of Lieut. Lewis Duval Hall, of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, who was killed in action at Caesar's Camp, along with seventeen non-commissioned officers and Riflemen (of which fight

General Sir George White said to the Lieut.-Colonel: "Well done, well done, indeed, the Rifle Brigade. I am always congratulating you on your splendid Battalion") have built and endowed one of the cottages, and William Oxenden Hammond, Esq., late Rifle Brigade, of St. Alban's Court, Kent, founded another cottage.

The Committee selected a site in Stanmore Lane, St. Cross, about a mile from the city, and within the extended Borough area—indeed, the boundary stone laid by Mr. Walter Bailey on the beating of the bounds in 1900 is by the roadside in the centre of the site. An acre of land was secured on lease for 999 years from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; it is on gently rising ground some yards westward of the railway embankment, and commanding charming views of St. Catherine's Hill and Deacon Hill, St. Cross and the City, the Barracks, Sleeper's Hill, and Oliver's Battery. It was taken out of the farm-holding of Mr. Stratton, and that gentleman kindly facilitated matters by giving his consent. The services of Messrs. Cancellor and Hill, of Winchester, were retained as architects, and the contract for the work was given to Messrs. C. Grace and Son, of Clatford, near Andover, who were the lowest of eight or nine tendering. There is no doubt all the land hereabout will, before any great lapse of time, come into the market for building of better-class houses, and with this in view the Ecclesiastical Commissioners made certain stipulations which led to the buildings being more ornamented and substantial than is generally implied by the term "cottages." Messrs. Cancellor and Hill are to be congratulated on what is really a pretty as well as useful design, and that the cottages are substantially built is shown by the fact that they have cost, roughly speaking, £800 a pair, the walls being of 16in. thickness. The architects' aim was to place the four pairs of cottages on the ground so as to divide the gardens fairly evenly for each cottage. They form a sort of quadrangle, enclosed within an oak fence, the boundary on the road side being unclimbable iron railings. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners made it a stipulation that if at any time the road should be widened 15 feet of the frontage should be given up, and the architects have therefore kept the entrance gates back that distance, so that if the necessity arises there will not be any difficulty in moving the railings. Each cottage is

intended for one family, and gives the same accommodation. There is a little hall, 10½ ft. by 8 ft. 6 ins., with staircase out of it. The front sitting room is 11 ft. by 12 ft., behind this is a kitchen 13 ft. by 12 ft., a scullery 10 ft. by 8 ft. 6 ins., and outside a coal and wood house and w.c.; upstairs are three bedrooms, 11 ft. 4½ ins. by 12 ft., 12 ft. by 13 ft. 4½ ins., and 9 ft. by 10 ft. 6 ins., each with an approximate height of 9 ft. There is a capital landing with cupboard, and under the stairs is a handy larder. Each bedroom has a fireplace, and in the kitchen there is a kitchener and a first-rate dresser. The staircase is broad and easy, and the handrail is of polished pitchpine. The rooms are excellently lighted with casement windows, and charming views are obtainable, particularly from the upper floor. A water supply is laid on from the Winchester Water Company's works. The drainage at present is into cesspits, but it can easily be connected when the city main is extended. The cottages are of red brick up to the first floor level, and above that weather tiling. Bishop's Waltham tiles are used. The outside painting is in white and dark Rifle green, and the painting of the sitting-room is in dark Rifle green as well. The walls throughout are dis-tempered on the inside. There is a neat porch to each house. On each pair of cottages there is a bronze badge affixed to a slab of Bath stone. The cottages run in numbers from the further, or westward, side, those in front being 1 to 4, and those in the rear 5 to 8. On the first pair the bronze is Prince Christian Victor's crest; on the second pair it is the Rifle Brigade badge; on the third pair (behind the Prince Christian Victor cottages) the bronze is also the Rifle Brigade badge; and on the fourth pair it is a bronze of the King's Royal Rifles' badge. The bronzes, which are a striking feature, were made by Messrs. Lockerbie and Wilson, of Wolverhampton. The following inscriptions are to be placed on the cottages:—

On the first pair:—"King's Royal Rifles' Cottage Homes. This cottage was founded in memory of Major His Highness Prince Christian Victor, of Schleswig Holstein, partly endowed by the warrant holders of their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig Holstein. 1904."

On No. 3.—"Rifle Brigade Cottage Homes. In memory of Lieut. Lewis Duval Hall, this cottage was built and endowed by his father and mother, 1904."

On No. 4:—"Rifle Brigade Cottage Homes. This cottage was founded through the bounty of William Oxenden Hammond (late Rifle Brigade), of St. Alban's Court, Kent, 1904."



Gandy.]

A. J. Morgan, late 3rd Batt. K.R.R.

L-Corpl. J. W. Walker, late 3rd Batt. K.R.R.

[Winchester.

KING'S ROYAL RIFLES MEMORIAL COTTAGES,

On No. 5:—"Rifle Brigade Cottage Homes. The Rifle Brigade Centenary Cottage, 1904."

On No. 6:—"Rifle Brigade Cottage Homes. This cottage was built in memory of the Riflemen who died in South Africa, 1899-1902."

On Nos. 7 and 8:—"King's Royal Rifles' Cottage Homes. This cottage was built in memory of the Riflemen who died in South Africa, 1899-1902."

There is a mound in the centre of the site on which it is proposed at some future day to erect an obelisk, with the names of all the men who died in South Africa. The slope of the ground from west to east rendered it necessary to make a terrace for the two upper pairs of cottages. It is intended to plant trees along the inside of the boundary as soon as the season allows. The paths have been gravelled. There is a useful piece of garden to each cottage. The contract for the four pairs of cottages was £3,250, and the fencing, roads, etc., have cost about £250.

In the event of an inmate requiring furniture, or a money allowance, the same will be provided by the Riflemen's Aid Society. The following are the rules for the guidance of the Executive Council for the Cottage Homes:—

1.—The Homes are the property of the Riflemen's Aid Society, and are under the care and supervision of the Executive Meeting, who have the power of electing candidates, and whose authority as regards all matters concerning the occupancy, repairs, etc., of the Homes shall be final.

2.—Rates, levied by local authorities, will be paid by the Committee, and the charge for water will also be paid, provided that the rules of the Water Company, as regards waste, etc., are complied with by the occupant.

3.—Ordinary repairs to buildings entailed by fair wear and tear will be undertaken by the Committee.

4.—Sub-letting of the whole or a portion of a cottage will, under no circumstances, be permitted.

5.—No retail trade is to be carried on in the Homes, and no article to be exposed for sale in the windows.

6.—Continued tenancy of one of the cottages will depend upon compliance with the rules and the good conduct of the occupant, his wife, and family.

7.—On the death of an occupant, his widow and family may be required to vacate the cottage occupied by them within three months from the date of his death.

It goes without saying, of course, that flags were flying at the various public buildings in the city, such as the County Council offices, the Westgate, the headquarters of the 1st Volunteer Battalion Hampshire Regiment, etc., while they were also to be seen on the towers of the Cathedral and other

churches in the city. On the whole the citizens again proved themselves ready and willing to rise to an important occasion, and they certainly presented the dear old capital wearing her best in what is bright and festive.

Thus, on Friday, July 15th, between ten and eleven o'clock, people were assembling in the streets in ever-increasing numbers, and as the latter hour approached they began to congregate in the vicinity of the London and South-Western Railway Station, where the special train conveying the Royal party from the modern capital to the ancient capital of the country was expected to arrive at 11.26. The arrangements at the station were managed by Mr. A. Hayes (main line superintendent, Clapham Junction), in conjunction with Mr. Tancock, the stationmaster, and everything went off without a hitch. A portion of the platform had been carpeted, and carpet was also laid through the gates to the spot where the carriages were in waiting. The train arrived punctually, and on alighting from the saloon carriage their Royal Highnesses were received by, and exchanged greetings with, Colonel Herbert, of the Depôt, and the assembled officers. As soon as the Royal party came within sight of those outside, the band of the 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, which occupied a position on Station Hill, struck up the National Anthem. The Duke of Connaught then proceeded to inspect the Guard of Honour, which consisted of a detachment of the King's Royal Rifles, 100 strong, under Major Brownlow. This over, the Duke, Princess Christian, and the remainder of the party entered open carriages, and with an escort consisting of members of the Hampshire Imperial Yeomanry Carabiniers, under S. Sergeant-Major Ross, the procession to the Guildhall began, the streets being lined on either side with crowds of cheering people, while the military band and the soldiers following combined to complete a scene of a memorable character.

Down High Street and at the Guildhall the spectacle was full of bright life and animation. The roadway from the corners of Jewry Street and Southgate Street was lined by Riflemen from the Depôt, but the footways were thronged with people, and there was not a window but had occupants. Drawn up in front of the Guildhall was a Guard of Honour of the 1st Volunteer Battalion Hampshire Regiment, of the

customary strength of 100 men, under Major Woodham, the other officers present being Captain Willoughby and Lieutenants Colson and Davy. The Battalion Band attended, and a few extra men who had turned out helped the Rifles to line the bottom of the street. The Volunteers looked very smart and serviceable. The police and firemen lent useful assistance. Admission to the Guildhall itself was by ticket, but the steps and windows were occupied by representative citizens and their lady friends, those present including the Bishop of Guildford, Archdeacons Sapte and Haigh. On the platform, at the foot of the steps, were waiting the Mayor and Corporation in their robes, with the attendant mace-bearers. Those of the Corporation who supported his Worship were the ex-Mayor (Councillor Fort), Aldermen Stopher, Carter, Jacob, Dyer, and Marks, Councillors Gibb, Morgan, Forder, Holdaway, H. Harris, Salter, P. Shenton, Easter, Colonel Clowes, Robinson, Adams, C. Shenton, Captain Pearson, R.N., R. J. Harris, and Fear. The Mayoress (Mrs. G. Ward)—who was attired in a light blue costume with dark blue hat—had as companion her sister, Mrs. Fowler, and a third lady on the platform was Mrs. B. D. Cancellor, a former Mayoress, who accompanied her husband, the architect of the Cottage Homes. The City Recorder (C. A. Spencer Garland, Esq., K.C.), in wig and gown, stood by the side of the Mayor, and near him was the Town Clerk (Mr. Holt), also wearing wig and gown. The Consulting Town Clerk (Mr. Walter Bailey), the Medical Officer of Health (Mr. T. C. Langdon), the Clerk to the Magistrates (Mr. Alfred Bowker), the Police Surgeon (Dr. McNalty), and the City Surveyor were among the other officials attending. Just after half-past eleven the near approach of the Royal visitors was made known, and the Royal Standard was unfurled on the pole at the Guildhall end of the platform. Immediately afterwards the carriage, in which rode the Duke of Connaught, Princess Christian, Princess Louise of Schleswig Holstein, and Colonel Congreve, V.C., drew up, and was received with a salute by the Volunteers. Two other carriages with Rifle officers followed, a non-commissioned officer in each instance riding alongside the driver. Sir Redvers Buller and many others did not come to the Guildhall, but proceeded direct to St. Cross. The Royal carriage halted on the roadway by the side of the

platform, their Royal Highnesses remaining seated. The Duke, who was appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade in 1880, in place of the Prince of Wales (now the King), wore the uniform of the Regiment, and Princess Christian had her parasol tied with the King's Royal Rifle colours. The Duke smiled, and shook hands with the Mayor. The Recorder then read the following address :—

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ARTHUR DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN,
K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., Field Marshal, Inspector General of the Forces,
Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, etc.

May it please your Royal Highness,

We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the Ancient and Loyal City of Winchester, desire to offer to your Royal Highness a sincere and hearty welcome on your again visiting our city.

The special object of your visit, to open the Homes for Disabled Riflemen, is another proof of the deep interest which you ever take in the welfare of the Army and the happiness of the people.

We desire to avail ourselves of the present opportunity of expressing our allegiance to our Sovereign King Edward.

We most respectfully and earnestly desire that every happiness may be bestowed upon your Royal Highness, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, and every member of your family.

Given under our Common Seal this fifteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and four.

GEORGE WARD, Mayor.

THOMAS HOLT, Town Clerk.

This was handed to His Royal Highness, and then the Recorder read the address to the Princess in the following terms :—

TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS HELENA, PRINCESS CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

May it please your Royal Highness,

We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the Ancient and Loyal City of Winchester, gladly embrace the opportunity of welcoming your Royal Highness to our city.

We fully recognise the kindness and sympathy which has prompted your Royal Highness to attend here to-day for the purpose of opening the Prince Christian Victor Memorial Home for Disabled Riflemen. This institution will be of lasting benefit, and will ever be associated with the revered name of your Royal son, who laid down his life in the service of his country.

We earnestly pray that the blessing of Almighty God may be vouchsafed to your Royal Highness and every member of your Royal Family.

Given under our Common Seal this fifteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and four.

GEORGE WARD, Mayor.

THOMAS HOLT, Town Clerk.

Her Royal Highness accepted the address with a smile and a bow, and she seemed much pleased when the Mayoress was introduced and handed her a lovely bouquet of Malmaison carnations and tuberoses with trailings of asparagus fern, tied with streamers of Royal blue, on which were the City Arms in needlework. She took the bouquet with a smile, and shook hands pleasantly with the Mayoress.

The Duke of Connaught then spoke as follows:—Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and gentlemen of the ancient city of Winchester,—In the name of my sister, Princess Christian, and in my own name, I thank you most warmly for the kind words of welcome that have just been read. We are not strangers amongst you. We have often had the advantage of being in your beautiful city; but it is an especial pleasure to us to visit you on this occasion, when we have come to open the Homes that have been established for old Riflemen of the Rifle Brigade and the King's Royal Rifles, and in memory of those who so gallantly gave up their lives in the late war. For myself, as Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, and I can speak on behalf of the King's Royal Rifles, we very much appreciate the kindly feeling that has been shown on all occasions—and they have been many, when the citizens of Winchester have testified their goodwill and kindness to the officers and men of those two distinguished regiments. I thank you, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, for the reception which you have given us in your own name, and in the name of the citizens of Winchester.

The following MS. reply, bearing the autograph "Helena," was handed to the Mayor from the Princess Christian:—

Schomberg House, Pall Mall, S.W.,

July 15th, 1904.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF WINCHESTER.

I thank you most warmly for your kind welcome to your loyal and ancient city.

It is a true pleasure to me to come amongst you to-day for a purpose very near to my heart—that of opening homes for the use of disabled Riflemen of the regiment my dear son loved so well, and for which I always feel the deepest interest and affection.

I thank you for your wishes for the welfare of my family, and hope that all prosperity may remain with Winchester and its inhabitants.

HELENA.

Three hearty cheers for their Royal Highnesses, led by Councillor Forder, were given, the Duke and the Princess bowing acknowledgment.

On the conclusion of the ceremony the Mayor introduced the Recorder and the Town Clerk, with whom the Duke smilingly shook hands. Then the Aldermen and the Councillors present were introduced in order of seniority, and His Royal Highness shook hands with every one of them. As the Royal carriage moved away there was renewed cheering. Driving round the King Alfred statue, their Royal Highnesses returned back up the High Street, the Duke inspecting the Volunteer Guard of Honour as he passed, and saying a few words, apparently pleased, to Major Woodham. The Cathedral bells were merrily ringing as the Royal party drove away to St. Cross. In Southgate Street, beyond the line of Riflemen, the lads of the Trafalgar House School (Rev. W. Naish's) continued the alignment, and looked exceedingly smart and well-drilled, their picturesque kind of Zouave dress attracting attention. The Mayor and Corporation followed in carriages to St. Cross.

In attendance on the Duke during the day were Lieut.-Colonel Congreve, v.c., Sir J. Maxwell, k.c.b., and Major Holland, r.b. The ladies-in-waiting on the Princess were the Hon. Mary Hughes and Mrs. Dick Cunningham. Princess Christian wore grey trimmed with white, a white lace scarf, and a black and white toque; the Princess Louise of Schleswig Holstein was daintily attired in white silk, with picture hat trimmed with pinks and roses.

The carriage conveying the Royal party arrived at St. Cross Church shortly before noon for the purpose of attending the service arranged by the Master (the Rev. Canon Brodric) for the dedication of the Homes. When the Royal carriage turned into the gate outside Beaufort's Tower, the band of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade from Chatham played the National Anthem, which was the signal for the large congregation who were within the church to rise. The Duke then inspected the Guard of Honour drawn from the Rifle Brigade, and, proceeding, the Royal visitors were met at the west door by the Master, who was assisted in the service by the Chaplain to the Forces, the Rev. W. C. Parr. The Brethren of St. Cross headed the procession up the centre

aisle, to the chancel where the Duke and the Princesses and some of the officers of the staff were accommodated. The Aldermen and members of the Town Council entered the Church by the door in the north transept, and occupied the choir stalls, the band being seated in the north transept. The body of the Church was filled with distinguished guests, those occupying the front pews being the Earl of Northbrook and General Sir Redvers Buller, together with Colonel Mends, Colonel Pemberton (c.s.o., Portsmouth), Colonel Herbert, Colonel Dugdale, and several other officers past and present of the Rifle Corps. The service opened with the singing of the hymn, "Gracious Spirit, Holy Ghost," followed by *Psalm* xxiii. The lesson from *Corinthians* i. 13, was read by the Master, the Rev. W. C. Parr reading the prayers, among which was the following one, specially appointed for the service :—

Almighty and Everlasting God, we humbly beseech Thee to accept our offering which we make in Thy Name and for Thy Glory. Grant unto all that shall dwell within these Homes the blessing of Thy Divine protection: Give Thy Holy Angels charge over them to keep them in all their ways: Be Thou their stay and comfort in sickness and in health: Keep their feet, O Lord, that they may walk along the narrow way that leadeth unto Eternal Life: Give them health of body and peace of mind; and bring them at last to Thine Eternal rest, through the merits and mediation of Thy Blessed Son, Jesus Christ, Our Lord. Amen.

The remaining hymns were "The Son of God goes forth to war" and "Onward, Christian Soldiers," the latter being sung to a new score for a band, which was sounded with great effect in the church. At the conclusion of the beautiful service the National Anthem was sung, and as the congregation left the church the band played a very pretty voluntary.

The Duke and Princess then inscribed their names in the Visitors' Book as follows :—"Arthur, Col.-in-Chief Rifle Brigade," and "Helena." afterwards proceeding to the Brethren's Hall, where they inspected some excellent specimens of needlework done by the Brethren. The work was closely examined, and the Royal visitors expressed their appreciation of what they had seen. The noble Duke also asked to be shown the oldest "Brother," and his request was complied with. Entering their carriage again, they were escorted by the Yeomanry to Stanmore Lane, where the Homes are situate. The Duke alighted, and first shook

hands with Major Riley, who introduced to their Royal Highnesses Mr. B. D. Cancellor (the architect), who handed to His Royal Highness the silver-plated keys with which to open the doors. Their Royal Highnesses first visited the house erected and endowed by the family of the late Lieut. Lewis Hall, who fell in South Africa. After also seeing the other houses, His Royal Highness had a conversation with General Buller, and drove off to the Barracks. There was a very large company present, who availed themselves of the opportunity of looking over the Homes, and upon all hands admiration of their compactness and accommodation was expressed. When the visitors returned to their carriages the familiar face of General Sir Redvers Buller was detected by the crowd of persons assembled in the lane, and the gallant General was vociferously cheered by the onlookers. A veteran, who was responsible for the first cheer being given, made no secret of the fact that "he had come in on purpose to see General Buller." His wishes must have been gratified, for the General repeatedly raised his hat in acknowledgment of the outburst of enthusiasm with which he was greeted.

Several citizens took the opportunity, after the Royal visitors had driven off, of inspecting the Homes. Among those present were Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Clowser, Mr. Clowser having been for many years connected with the Rifles.

The Royal party drove to the Barracks by way of Southgate Street, and through the Westgate to the Romsey Road entrance. In St. James' Street the Trafalgar House School Company were again lining the roadway, and as they presented arms it was evident the Duke looked at them appreciatively. Across the Barrack Square to the Officers' Mess the men of the Rifle Depôt lined the way, and as their Royal Highnesses drove on the square they were received with a Royal salute, the band of the 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifles playing the National Anthem. The Royal visitors left the carriages at the entrance to the Officers' Mess, but a few minutes later the Duke walked out, accompanied by Colonel Herbert, and inspected the recruits and depôt staff, the whole of whom presented a well set-up and soldierlike appearance, bearing in mind the fact that some of the recruits were very young at soldiering.

The Royal visitors and a numerous party of guests were entertained at luncheon by the Officers of the Rifle Depôt, the officers' mess of the Hampshire Depôt being courteously placed at the disposal of Rifle Officers for the accommodation of their guests. At the Royal table, from left to right, were Sir Martin Dillon and Mrs. Mends, Sir Julius Glyn and Mrs. Hall, Colonel E. Herbert, c.B., and Her Royal Highness Princess Christian, the Earl of Northbrook and Her Royal Highness Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, Lady Alexander Russell and Sir Redvers Buller, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Mrs. Herbert, Lord Alexander Russell, Viscount and Viscountess Baring, Lady Glyn and General Pemberton, c.B.

The other guests, as furnished us from the list of acceptances, were :—

The Marquis of Winchester, Sir J. Maxwell, K.C.B.

Lady Campbell.

Hon. Mrs. Willoughby Verner, the Hon. Mary Hughes, the Hon. Mrs. Brodrick, Mrs. Dick Cunningham.

General Wombwell, General Lane.

Major-General Battersby, Major-General Maclean, Major-General Fetherstonhaugh, Major-General Hinxman.

Colonel Mends, Colonel Browne, Colonel Parkinson, Colonel Dugdale, Colonel A. Boyle, Colonel Bewicke Copley, Colonel Willoughby Verner, Colonel Hare, Colonel J. A. Fergusson, Colonel A. Montgomery, Colonel Pemberton, Colonel Fortescue, Colonel Le Roy Lewis.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Guy Campbell, Lieut.-Colonel Mosse, Lieut.-Colonel W. Congreve, v.c.

Major J. E. B. Martin, Major Russell, Major Riley, Major Turle, Major Ellis, Major Crake, Major Clarke, Major Dorling, Major Hon. J. R. Brownlow.

Captain Armytage, Captain Barnett, Captain Hope, Captain Travers, Captain Fryer, Captain Trethewy, Captain Faith, Captain Burford-Hancock, Captain F. Ames, Captain Thornton, Captain Cumberland, Captain Green, Captain Porter, Captain Lord Henniker.

The Hon. and Rev. Canon Brodrick, the Rev. G. Crowdy, the Rev. W. C. Parr.

Miss Russell, Miss Boyle, Mrs. Travers, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Fryer, Miss Battersby, Miss Crowdy, Mrs. Bewicke Copley, Miss Willoughby Verner, Mrs. Turle, Mrs. Hare, Mrs. and Miss Ellis, Mrs. Cripps, Mrs. Crake, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Trethewy, Mrs. Faith, Mrs. Burford-Hancock, Mrs. Dorling, Mrs. Mosse, Mrs. Parr, Mrs. Hinxman, Mrs. Lehmann, Miss E. Montgomery, Miss Herbert, Miss Doncaster, Mrs. Hampton, Mrs. Dutton, Mrs. and Miss Howard, Miss Hall, Mrs. Armytage, Mrs. Dugdale, Mrs. Russell, Miss Abercromby,

Mrs. Barnett, Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh, Mrs. Riley, Miss Montgomery, Mrs. Fortescue, Miss Fortescue, Mrs. Cancellor, and Mrs. Faithfull.

Mr. A. G. Russell, Mr. Poë, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Soames, Mr. Dumaresq, Mr. Crichton, Mr. Blacker, Mr. Tatton Sykes, Mr. Cripps, Mr. Howard, Mr. F. Faithfull, Mr. B. D. Cancellor, and Mr. L. Hall.

The catering was in the experienced hands of Messrs. A. Dumper and Sons, of Winchester, who served an excellent *menu* in admirable style.

The fine band of the 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifles (under Mr. A. Parkes, bandmaster) rendered a fine selection of music.

Civic hospitality was displayed at the Guildhall by the Mayor and Mayoress of Winchester, where his Worship and Mrs. Ward entertained some distinguished guests at luncheon.

The concluding scene of yet another Royal visit to Winchester was the departure of the special train between three and four o'clock. The train was timed to leave at 3.35, but crowds were assembling on Station Hill for a long time previous to that, until there was an immense congregation of expectant citizens standing several deep, but kept in good order by watchful policemen. A privileged few were able to get on to the platform itself, to whom a great cheer from outside eventually announced the arrival of the carriages bearing the distinguished visitors and their suite. A few words of farewell to the officers who accompanied them to the station, and the Royal party stepped into the saloon, and were soon passing out of the station, bowing their acknowledgments to the cheers of the people assembled on the platform, and which were re-echoed by the crowds outside. Thus terminated a brief but eventful visit, and one which Winchester will always be able to look back upon with pride and pleasure.

The direction of the military arrangements during the day were of course in the hands of Colonel Herbert, but he was rendered great assistance in regard to matters of a secretarial character by Major Riley. Some of the Rifle Brigade Guard of Honour came from Chatham, and a portion of the King's Royal Rifles were from Gosport.

Head Constable Felton (who himself did mounted duty during the day) organised the police arrangements with his

customary tact and discretion, and the work was carried out in the quiet but efficient way which is characteristic of the Winchester City Police on all important occasions. The Duke of Connaught asked Colonel Herbert to express his satisfaction to the Head Constable at the arrangements made.

The address to the Duke was illuminated on vellum by Miss Pamplin, of God Begot House, and that to the Princess was illuminated by Mr. W. H. Seargent, of the Square. They were both beautifully done, and a credit to Winchester skill.

List and Services of Officers of the King's Royal Rifle Corps who died during the year of 1904.

H. R. H. GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK CHARLES, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. Appointed Colonel-in-Chief 3rd March, 1869. Served in Crimea campaign 1854-5. Commanded 1st Division at battles of Alma and Balaklava, sortie of 25th October, 1854, battle of Inkerman (horse shot), and siege of Sevastopol. Medal with four clasps; Turkish medal. Died 17th March, 1904. His Royal Highness' services are so well known both to the nation and the Regiment, that it is unnecessary to say more here, or to enlarge upon the heavy loss the Regiment has suffered by the death of its Colonel-in-Chief.

MAJOR E. J. CRANE died at Malta on the 23rd May, 1904. He was promoted Quartermaster 15th March, 1879. Served in expedition to Manipur, 1891. Retired 11th January, 1899. Recalled to service in 1900. Joined 2nd Battalion Royal Rifle Reserve. Appointed to Royal Garrison Regiment 10th May, 1901. The following extract is taken from the *Malta News*:—

On Monday, 23rd inst., there passed away at Imtarfa Barracks, to the great and unfeigned regret of all who knew him, Major E. J. Crane, 3rd Royal Garrison Regiment. The deceased had been in failing health for some months past, but, until quite recently, it was hoped he would be able to spend his last days in his native land. But Providence had ordained otherwise, and so, by a strange coincidence, it fell to the part of his old corps—the King's Royal Rifles—which he had left many years previously, to perform the last duty towards him. The funeral took place on Tuesday, being attended by a large gathering of officers, sergeants, and others, representing the staff and the various corps on the island. The cortege left deceased's quarters at 4 p.m., headed by the band and a firing party of the King's Royal Rifles. As the sad procession wound its way down to the little military cemetery, *Chopin's* and *Beethoven's* marches were impressively rendered. The religious ceremony at the graveside, conducted by the Rev. Moreton, was concluded with the hymn "Now the labourer's task is o'er." After the customary three volleys and the salute, the

deceased was left to his long last sleep. Many beautiful floral wreaths and emblems were laid by the grave, a striking one being the large Maltese cross sent "With deepest sympathy from the Sergeants of his old Regiment." (1st 60th Rifles.)

COLONEL EDMUND LOMAX FRASER received first commission 23rd June, 1863. Retired 29th May, 1889. Served in Red River expedition, 1870. South African war, 1879-80. Operations against Sekukuni. Medal with clasp; brevet of Major. Egyptian expedition, 1882-4.—Reconnaissance at Ramleh, affair at Tel-al-Mahuta, action at Kassassin, and battle of Tel-el-Kebir. Medal and clasp; bronze star; 4th class Osmanieh. Soudan, 1884.—Battles of Teb and Tamai. Medal with two clasps; brevet of Colonel.

ATHOLL C. J. LIDDELL, EARL OF RAVENSWORTH, received first commission 16th May, 1851. Retired rank of captain, 1864.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN THOMAS MAGUIRE, late 60th Rifles, a Military Knight of Windsor, died on 11th January, 1904, after a prolonged illness, at his residence in Windsor Castle. Colonel Maguire, who was in his eighty-fifth year, had had a brilliant career. He served with the 55th Regiment in China, with the 60th Rifles throughout the Punjaub campaign of 1848-49, being present at the siege and storming of Mooltan, the battle of Goojerat, the pursuit of the Sikh army until its surrender at Rawul Pindi, the occupation of Attock and Peshawur, and the expulsion of the Afghan force beyond the Khyber Pass. He also served throughout the Rohilkund campaign and the Indian Mutiny. He was thrice mentioned in despatches, and was recommended for an unattached majority by Lord Clyde for service in the field, but in lieu thereof subsequently obtained the brevet of lieutenant-colonel.

Record of Service of the Harrington Family.

FATHER, JOHN WILLIAM.

Joined 2nd Battalion (60th) K. R. R. at Dublin on the 5th October, 1854; posted to 3rd Battalion (on formation) 1st April, 1855; served with Battalion in India and Aden; G.C.M.; discharged 14th February, 1879, Sergeant-Major.

1.—ALFRED JOHN.

Joined 3rd Battalion K. R. R. at Chatham, 26th April, 1875; promoted Color-Sergeant, 1879, served S.A. Zulu Campaign, 1879, Ginginlovo and Relief of Ekowie, medal and clasp; Boer operations, 1881 (after hostilities); Egyptian Campaign, 1882, Ramleh, Tel-el-Mahoota, Kassassin, Tel-el-Kebir, El Teb, and Tamaai, occupation of Suakim, medal, with three clasps, Khedive's Star; G.C.M., 1893; recommended for M.S.M., 1895; discharged, Color-Sergeant, 22nd June, 1893.

2.—WILLIAM CHARLES.

Joined 3rd Battalion K.R.R. at Chatham, 10th May, 1875; served S.A. Zulu Campaign, 1879, medal and clasp; Boer operations, 1881, engaged at Lang's Nek and Ingogo; wounded at Ingogo and with dead and wounded, remained on the field all night. Being able to walk, next morning made all rifles left on the field unserviceable by taking out indicator from breech block, rendering them useless to the enemy who searched the field. Received the thanks of the Commanding Officer and a step of promotion; no medal given. Egyptian Campaign, 1882, medal and Khedive's Star; Soudan, 1884, El Teb and Tamaai, occupation of Suakim, and pursuit of Osman Digna, two clasps to original medal; appointed Quarter-Master, 2nd Battalion Yoruba Regiment, West African Field Force, from Sergeant-Major, November 1898, medal and clasp (invalided); appointed Quarter-Master to his former Regiment, 3rd K.R.R. Transvaal Boer War, 1899 to 1903; Queen's medal, five clasps; King's medal, two clasps. Still serving.

3.—HENRY AUGUSTUS.

Joined 3rd Battalion K.R.R., at Aldershot, 1879; Boer operations (after hostilities); Egyptian Campaign, 1882; Ramleh,



THE HARRINGTON FAMILY.

5th August; Tel il Mahuta, 25th August; Kassassin, 28th August and 9th September; Tel el Kebir, 13th September; Cairo, Postmaster for Army of occupation, 1883-4; medal and clasp, Khedive's Star; Nile, 1886, additional bar to original medal; purchased discharge as Sergeant to accept offer of Egyptian authorities in Post Office; at present Postmaster at Suez.

4.—ARTHUR GEORGE.

Joined 1st Battalion Lincoln Regiment at Aldershot, 22nd November, 1862. Changed to 3rd Battalion K. R. R., to serve with elder brother. Joined 1st Battalion, December, 1898; present with Battalion at opening of Boer Campaign, and at Glencoe, Talana Hill, 20th October, 1899. Conspicuously noticed by his Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Colonel Gunning (see letter published in *Aldershot News*, 9th December, 1899, etc.). Siege of Ladysmith and subsequent operations; Queen's medal, five clasps; King's medal, two clasps; and Distinguished Conduct medal for Talana Hill. Color-Sergeant, still serving.

5.—GODFREY.

Joined 3rd Battalion K. R. R., at Winchester, 14th November, 1891; Boer Campaign, December, 1899; served with Composite Battalion at operation on the Tugela for Relief of Ladysmith; promoted Sergeant; present at Relief of Ladysmith and subsequent operations; Queen's medal, three clasps; invalided home with enteric fever, 1902; to Army Reserve, 1903.

6.—ALBERT WALTER.

Joined 3rd Battalion K. R. R., 5th June, 1893; served with Battalion, Boer War, during operations for Relief of Ladysmith, Spion Kop, Pietershill, and Relief of Ladysmith; invalided home with dysentery from Mooi River; returned to Battalion in South Africa; Queen's medal, five clasps; King's medal, two clasps. Still serving.

The Brothers, 2, 4, 5, and 6 met at the Relief of Ladysmith.

This record of service was brought to the notice of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the late Queen Victoria, by Sir Guy Campbell, Bart., when the following letter, accompanied by an autographic photograph, was forwarded to Mr. Harrington, dated 13th November, 1900.

Service to 13th November, 1900 :—

Father	-	-	24	years.
No. 1	-	-	25	„
No. 2	-	-	25	„ still serving.
No. 3	-	-	7	„
No. 4	-	-	8	„ still serving.
No. 5	-	-	9	„
No. 6	-	-	7	„ still serving.
Total	-	-	105	years.

QUEEN'S LETTER.

Windsor Castle,

November 13th, 1900.

Sergeant-Major J. W. Harrington,

It having been brought to the Queen's notice that not only did you serve with distinction in the 60th Rifles, but that at the present time you have six sons now serving or who have served in that Regiment.

The Queen was much interested to see the remarkable statement of the services of your sons, from which it appears that all have gained distinction,—one being a Quarter-Master, while the other five are Sergeants, and that not only have they all taken part in various campaigns, but that four of them are at present serving in South Africa

I am commanded by the Queen to express to you the gratification with which her Majesty has learned of this splendid record of service by one family in the same Regiment of her Army, and as a mark of her appreciation to forward you the accompanying print.

The Queen hopes that your sons who are out in South Africa will return to you safely.

(Signed) F. A. PONSONBY.

List of Past Officers.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
Major H. S. H. Prince Francis J. L. F., of Teck, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., 7, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.	
Addington, Major H. R. ...	Hazlewell Lodge, Ilminster, Somerset.
Allan, Lieut.-Col. C. L. ...	
Allfrey, Capt. H. ...	Barford, Warwick.
Anderson, Major W. S. ...	
Archer, Lieut.-Col. F. W. ...	Rudd Hall, Catterick, Yorks.
Ashburnham, Major-Gen. Sir C., K.C.B.	Brooklands, Wellington, Salop.
Astell, Col. G. ...	Moy House, Forres, N.B.
Bagot, Captain A. G. ...	Army and Navy Club.
Banks, Major H. D. ...	Oxney Court, near Dover.
Barne, Capt. P. J. H. A. ...	Naval and Military Club.
Battersby, Major-Gen. J. P. ...	Lyncroft, Weybridge.
Baynes, Major G. S. ...	Wellington Club, S.W.
Beach, Major W. A. H. ...	Mancetter House, Atherstone.
Beadon, Lieut.-Col. R. H. ...	
Beaumont, Major F. M. ...	Buckland Court, Betchworth, Surrey.
Beaumont, Capt. R. H. ...	Whitley Beaumont, Huddersfield.
Bedingfield, Capt. N. N. ...	
Black, Col. G. R. ...	Stranmills, Harrow-on-the-Hill.
Blackwood-Price, Major J. N. ...	Saintfield, Co. Down.
Borrer, Major C. ...	57, Brunswick Place, Hove.
Borthwick, Lieut.-Col. A., M.V.O.	Chief Constable's Office, County Buildings, Edinburgh.
Boulton, Major C. A. T. ...	The Moorlands, Kenilworth, Warwickshire.
Bower, Major R. L., C.M.G. ...	The West House, Thirsk.
Brander, Col. A. J. ...	
Brereton, F. S., Esq. ...	Hall Hill Cottage, Oxted, Surrey.
Brodie, Capt. E. W. ...	Devonshire Club, 50, St. James's St.
Brooke, Capt. E. W. ...	A. S. Corps, Gibraltar.
Browne, Col. H. D. ...	Weeke, Winchester.
Buller, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir R. H., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	Downes, Crediton.
Burstall, Lieut.-Col. J. H. ...	80, Cadogan Place.
Butler, Capt. L. W. G. ...	Ehrenburg Hall, Torquay.
Calderon, Lieut.-Col. C. M. ...	Army and Navy Club.
Campbell, Capt. F. ...	
Campbell, Lt.-Col. Sir Guy, Bt.	Rottingdean.
Canning, Major Hon. C. S. G. ...	2, Ryder Street, St. James, S.W.
Carlisle, Major A. ...	Glandwr, Chandler's Ford, Hants.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
Carpenter, Major G.	
Chalmer, Col. R., c.B.	Army and Navy Club.
Champion-de-Crespigny, Sir C., Bart.	Champion Lodge, Heybridge, Maldon.
Charley, Major-Gen. J.	Woodlands, Lynton, N. Devon.
Clarke, Lieut.-Col. T. S.	Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly.
Clowes, Major C. E.	Sussex Club, Eastbourne.
Cobbold, Capt. R. P.	The Grove, Ipswich.
Cole-Hamilton, W. M., Esq.	
Coulson, Capt. F.	
Crawley, Major E. P.	
Cripps, F. W. B., Esq.	18, Sloane Court, S.W.
Croft, Lieut.-Col. J. H. H.	Devon and Exeter Club, Exeter.
Crosbie, Lieut.-Col. J. G.	c/o Sir C. McGrigor, Bart. and Co.
Cunningham, Bde.-Surg. D. D., M.B., C.I.E.	
Davidson, Col. A., M.V.O., c.B.	Marlborough Club, Pall Mall.
Dawson, Gen. F.	Aubervie, Pitville, Cheltenham.
Dickenson, Major F. B. N.	Siston Court, Bristol.
Dixon, Capt. W.	177, Mitcham Lane, Streatham.
Du Pré, W. B., Esq.	Coxwell House, Cirencester.
Eaton, S. O., Esq.	Tolethorpe, Stamford.
Ellis, Major C.	Branksome Hall, nr. Bournemouth.
Farmer, Lieut.-Col. G. L. M'L.	Army and Navy Club.
Feilden, Capt. J. H. G.	Witton Park, Blackburn.
Fenwick, Capt. C. H.	Norton Grange, Malmesbury.
Fenwick, Major N. E. de B.	25, High Street, Portsmouth.
Fetherstonhaugh, Major-Gen. R. S. R., c.B.	Ryde, I.W.
Fetherstonhaugh-Whitney, Maj. H. E. W.	New Pass, Rathowen, Co. Westmeath.
Fife, A. J., Esq.	
Finch, Major J. S. Wynne	104a, Mount Street, W.
Finch, S. A. G., Esq.	Bachelors' Club, Piccadilly, W.
Fitz-Gerald, Lieut.-Col. Lord F.	Carton, Maynooth.
Fitz-Gerald, Capt. Lord W.	Kilkea Castle, Mageney, Co. Kildare.
French, G., Esq.	
Fryer, Capt. C. G.	Worthy Park, Winchester.
Gathorne-Hardy, Col. Hon. C. G.	43, Lennox Gardens, S.W.
Gilmour, Capt. J. P. E.	Naval and Military Club.
Golightly, Col. R. E., D.S.O.	
Gore-Browne, Lieut.-Col. H.	7, Kensington Square.
Gormanston, Viscount, G.C.M.G.	Balbriggan, Co. Meath.
Gott, W. W. M., Esq.	1, Sloane Gardens, S.W.
Gray, J. R., Esq.	Farley Hill House, Reading.
Green, Capt. W. D. H., ...	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
Grenfell, Gen. F. W., Lord, g.c.b., g.c.m.g.	Royal Hospital, Dublin.
Greville, Capt. Hon. A. H. F. ...	52, South Audley Street.
Grimwood, Col. G. G. ...	Agra.
Hare, Col. J. ...	Blairlogie, Stirling.
Harman, Bde.-Surgeon W. M. ...	15, Christchurch Road, Winchester.
Hamilton, Lt.-Col. Sir F., Bart.	Barasel, Stratford-on-Avon.
Hatchell, Major-Gen. G. ...	Finshade Abbey, Stamford.
Heathcote, A. S., Esq., v.c. ...	
Hickman, Major R. J. ...	
Hinxman, Major-Gen. R. W. ...	44, Denbigh Street, S.W.
Hobhouse, Capt. C. E. ...	Monkton Farleigh, Bradford, Wilts.
Holland, Capt. Hon. C. T. ...	Governor H.M. Prison, Canterbury.
Holmes, Capt. W. N. ...	Tasmania.
Hope, Capt. C. ...	Cowdenowes, Earlston, N.B.
Hope-Edwardes, Lt.-Col. H. J.	Netley Hall, Shrewsbury.
Howard, Major H. C. ...	
Howden, Major J. D. ...	Arthur's Club, London.
Huth, A. H., Esq. ...	
Hutton, Major-Gen. Sir E. T. H., k.c.m.g., c.b.	34, Eaton Place, S.W.
Hutton, Surgeon-Major G. A. ...	
Innes, Surg.-Gen. Sir J. H. K., k.c.b.	Army and Navy Club.
Irby, Capt. L. P. ...	Dunsland, Brandis Corner, Devon.
Ireland, Capt. J. ...	
Jacson, Lieut.-Col. J. H. F. ...	
Kennedy, Capt. W. H. ...	Girtford House, Sandy, Beds.
Killick, Capt. G. L. B. ...	
Kinloch, Major-Gen. A. A. A., c.b.	Logie, Kirremuir, Forfar.
Kitson, Col. G. C. ...	Commandant, Sandhurst.
Legh, Major H. C. ...	
Loftus, Capt. St. J. D. T. ...	Carlow.
Lord, N., Esq. ...	38, Park Lane, W.
Lovett, Major H. R. ...	Henlle Hall, Chirk.
Lysons, Major D. C. W. ...	Raigersfield, Maidstone.
MacCall, Col. H. B., c.b. ...	Army and Navy Club.
MacQueen, Capt. H. B. ...	16, Eglinton Crescent, Edinburgh.
McTavis, Brigade-Surg. A. C. ...	
Mallandaine, Capt. J. J. ...	
Marling, Lieut.-Col. P. S., v.c. ...	18th Hussars.
Marsham, Major F. S. ...	Upper Holmwood, Cowes, I.W.
Marsham, Major H. S. ...	Rippon Hall, Norwich.
Martin, A., Esq. ...	Kingsmead, Winchester.
Martin, Major J. E. B. ...	Manor Cott., Clewer Green, Windsor.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
Milborne-Swinnerton-Pilkington, Lieut.-Col. Sir T. E., Bart.	Chevet Park, Wakefield.
Miles, Major A. E.	14, Greville Place, S.W.
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Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, Lt.-Col. E. J., C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O.	Highcliffe Castle, Christchurch, Hants.
Montgomery, Sir B., Bart.	Kinross House, Kinross, N.B.
Morris, Col. A.	19, Salisbury Road, Hove.
Nevill, H. J., Esq.	157, Victoria Street, Westminster.
Newton, Capt. H.	43, Lowndes Street.
Nicholson, Capt. H. B.	2, South Audley Street, W.
Oliver, Dep. Surg.-Gen. W. S., M.D.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Orde-Powlett, Hon. W. A.	Heasley Hall, Leyburn, Yorks.
Overton, Major E. F.	Albert Road, Southsea.
Pakenham, Major E. T.	Franklyns, Hayward's Heath.
Pauli, Major N. J.	Army and Navy Club.
Pemberton, Major-Gen. W. L., C.B.	Abbot's Leigh, Hayward's Heath.
Pepys, Capt. A.	Knole House, Budleigh Salterton.
Pepys, Hon. W.	46, Pilbeach Gardens, S.W.
Petre, Capt. C. B.	Hatchwoods, Winchfield, Hants.
Peyton, J. E. H., Esq.	13, Fourth Avenue, Brighton.
Philips, Capt. W. D.	Army and Navy Club.
Pigott, Major G. F.	9, Tedworth Square, Chelsea.
Pixley, Major A. D.	Naval and Military Club.
Pratt-Barlow, E. A., Esq.	
Rawlinson, Col. Sir H., Bart., C.B.	Commandant, Staff College.
Rhodes, Col. G.	Ambleside, Westmoreland.
Rhodes, Capt. J. W.	Hennerton, Henley-on-Thames.
Rhodes, Capt. J. E.	Wootton, Ryde, I.W.
Richardson, F. J., Esq.	
Rickman, A. P. W., Esq.	Kingstone Lisle, Wantage.
Riddell, Capt. H. S. H.	Army and Navy Club.
Robinson, Lieut.-Col. R. H.	3, Harley Gardens, S.W.
Ryder, Lieut.-Col. D. G. R.	Old Fishery House, Boxmoor, Herts.
Ryder, Capt. C. J.	Naval and Military Club.
St. Aubyn, Capt. Hon. E. S.	Bachelors' Club.
St. Leger, Major A. J. B.	Nightingale Road, Southsea.
St. Maur, Lord Edward	Brynglas Hall, Llanfair, Welsh- pool.
Salmon, Major W. H.	Surbiton House, Sea View Terrace, Margate.
Sanford, Major E. A.	Army and Navy Club.
Scudamore-Stanhope, Capt. Hon. E. J.	Hereford.
Sewell, Major C. F.	Naval and Military Club.
Shakerley, Capt. G. H.	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
Shakerley, Col. Sir W. G., Bart.	Somerford Park, Congleton.
Smith, Major-Gen. Sir C. H., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Nurscombe Grange, Bramley, Guildford.
Smith, K. S., Esq.	
Soltan Symons, Capt. G. A. J. ...	Eton College.
Somerset, Lt.-Col. The Duke of ...	Maiden Bradley, Bath.
Spottiswoode, Capt. J.	
Stanley, Capt. Hon. F. C., D.S.O.	Grenadier Guards.
Story, Major R.	
Stuart, Major W. D.	36, Hill Street, Berkeley Square.
Templetown, Viscount	Marlborough Club, Pall Mall.
Terry, Major-Gen. Astley	123, St. George's Road, S.W.
Terry, Major A. H.	A. S. Corps, Ceylon.
Thistlethwayte, Major E. W. ...	Naval and Military Club.
Thorne, Major C. R. B.	10, Cambridge Park, Bristol.
Thurlow, Lieut.-Col. E. H.	Mill Bank, Stiffords Bridge, Malvern.
Thynne, U. O., Esq.	21, Hans Place, S.W.
Tilden, Lieut.-Col. W.	1, St. James's Lane, Winchester.
Tollemache, Hon. S. H. R. L. ...	
Travers, Capt. F.	Argyle Place, The Park, Cheltenham.
Treeve, Lieut.-Col. H. R.	
Trotman, Col. G. H.	
Troubridge, Capt. Sir T. H. C., Bart.	66, Gloucester Gardens, Hyde Park.
Tufnell, Col. A.	Weston, Bath.
Turle, Major W. G.	Newton Stacey, Hants.
Turnour - Fetherstonhaugh, Lt.- Col. Hon. K.	Up Park, Sussex.
Vaughan, A. P., Esq.	Army and Navy Club.
Vere, Lieut.-Col. H.	
Wade, Surgeon-Major-Gen. F. ...	Army and Navy Club.
Wallace, Lieut.-Col. N. W.	Killaha, Beaconsfield Road, St. Albans.
Walpole, Major H.	Heckfield Park, Winchfield, Hants.
Walsh, Capt. Sir H., Bart.	Ballykilcavan, Queen's County.
Ward, Capt. E. F.	
Ward, Major E. H.	Army and Navy Club.
Ward, Capt. H. A. H.	Haroldeane, Christchurch Road, Winchester.
Wilson, Capt. R. C. D.	Preston Deanery, Northampton.
Williams, Lieut.-Gen. H. F.	1, Elliott Terrace, The Hoe, Ply- mouth.
Wood, F. J. A., Esq.	Hallow Park, Worcester.
Wortham, Lieut.-Col. C.	Boodle's Club, S.W.
Wylie, Col. H. P. M.	Chelmarsh Hall, nr. Bridgenorth, Shropshire.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor requests that all correspondents, and more especially those on the Committee who are responsible for Battalions, will post their contributions for the next number of the *Chronicle* at such a date as will ensure that they come to hand by November 30th, 1905, *without fail*.

In the case of Battalions serving abroad, it is requested that the "Record," "Musketry," etc., should be, in the first instance, completed up to November 1st and sent off to the Editor, and that a *supplementary* "Record," etc., up to the end of the year, *together with the Battalion State*, should be posted on December 31st.

Correspondents are requested to adhere to the following rules:—

- 1.—All communications to be written *on one side only* of the paper, leaving a wide margin.
- 2.—All names of persons and foreign places to be written in block type, thus: LADAKH.

It is requested that all correspondence may be directed to MAJOR RILEY, Rifle Depôt, Winchester, and marked "*King's Royal Rifle Corps Chronicle*" outside.

Those wishing to become annual subscribers to the *Chronicle* are requested to fill in the accompanying form and send it to the Honorary Secretary.



